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CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE
SEPTEMBER 26, 1994 VOL. 1 NO. 38

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Book: Moore's novel reveals layers of guilt and complexity in the hunt for a French war criminal.

COVER STORY: *Maclean's* cover and design of editor-in-chief: Barbara Amiel. Cover photo: David Laundy. Cover design: David Laundy. Cover photo: David Laundy. Cover design: David Laundy.



Healers or quacks?

34 Millions of Canadians are trying alternative forms of health care, from new types of chiropractic and acupuncture to homeopathy and herbal medicine. Many doctors, meanwhile, acknowledge that patients may feel better if they try such options—as long as they do not abandon conventional medical treatment. Others argue that alternative health practices are not only ineffective but dangerous.

Referendum fever

10 The Quebec referendum computer-turned bitter in some as far debate as the question opened in the province's national assembly. Few managed to escape the viral, which ensnared politicians, television journalists, professional athletes, ethnic minorities and, not least, the Canadian dollar which took a beating at the hands of currency speculators.



Visions in the dark

50 Among the movies playing this fall—many of them credited at Toronto's recent film festival, which celebrated its 20th anniversary—are several excursions into despair, exploring themes ranging from revenge to nihilism to murder. The new season also offers such comic gems as *To Die For*, with Matt Dillon and Nicole Kidman.



Cover story

J F Bergeron's letter ("Atonement," Sept. 10) about your evening routine with peeing inside on your covers appears rather in line with that note carrying Paul Bernardo again ("Bernardo: the untold story," Sept. 11). Unlike Mr. Bergeron, however, I would not mind seeing Bernardo on your cover once more this time with a noose around his neck.
Anthony Chruschewski,
Ottawa

The details of the police investigation—or non-investigation—in the Bernardo case were chilling. Prior to reading your story, it seemed the media was concentrating on the misadvised search of the St. Catharines' house as the major bungle. Yes, I contributed to a light sentence for Karla Hanzelka, but the apparent misreading of all the information the police had may have contributed to the murder of three young women.

Doreen M. Prosser,
Scarborough, Ont.

It is distressing those two monsters, Paul Bernardo and Karla Hanzelka, are getting off lightly after the diabolical manner at which they treated those young girls. Justice Minister Allan Rock has had ample time to put through Parliament a bill enabling judges to hand down multiple sentences in cases with more than one victim to be served concurrently and not concurrently. In that case, Bernardo would be serving a minimum of 50 years for the two murders and Hanzelka 24.

Ray Semmens,
Edmonton, Ont.

'A giant step back'

It would be a giant step backward for Quebec to renege to the insular parochialism that dominated the province for two centuries ("Squeezed locked," Sept. 28). Only after throwing off the yoke of an authoritarian church hierarchy and joining Canada in a progressive world has it developed the flourishing society of today. Separatism would provide a multitude of problems and a return to isolation.

R. C. Boudrik,
Halifax

Isn't it ironic that while the United Nations makes Canada as one of the best countries in the world, thousands of refugees await Canadian citizenship and millions of others



Hanzelka: distressing that she and Bernardo are getting off lightly

fretted of seeing this great country. Quebec Premier Jacques Parizeau and his government are doing all they can to leave it!

Ryan J. Seider,
Kitchener, Ont.

Native territory

It is with a growing sense of irritation that I read about the Indian occupation of private property in British Columbia and Crown land in Ontario ("Snowbirds," Canada/Special Report, Sept. 17). Only the large element would deny that Indians in Canada have legitimate grievances that need to be addressed, but the insistence of some of the more radical Indian leadership that they are somehow showing the less seriously undermines their entire position. The RCMP and OIA should apply the laws of the land fairly, but equally, to all citizens of Canada and end these occupations by force if necessary.

Andrew Math,
Surrey, Ont. 31

Heavenly bodies

The impressive photo identified correctly by a photo agency as a "spectacular meteor" appearing over Ottawa-Bell on Aug. 25 is in fact a beautiful shot of the aurora borealis that happened to be lighting up the northern sky that same night ("Lighting up the night," Canada Notes, Sept. 4). The meteor was indeed spectacular, lasting brighter than the full moon for about 10 seconds at 12:55 a.m. as it hurtled across southern Ontario. Meteors like this are known as fireballs. They have no connection to meteor showers such as the Perseids, as suggested in the caption. Astronomers have deter-

mined the meteor—likely a celestial rock the size of a football—entered that atmosphere over Georgian Bay and disintegrated. It is not known if it ultimately landed up or struck the ground in northern Pennsylvania.

Terence DeGroot,
Markham, Ont. 31

Spelling test

I understood the reasoning behind your Canadian Press spellings ("The error of our ways," From the Editor, Sept. 11), but it turns on the issue of customary usage. The British deal with their spelling inconsistencies, learning to spell labour and labourer. Americans learn to spell what is accepted in their country. Only in Canada are we faced with doubling orthography. Why?

Ned Boulanger,
Windsor, Ont.

'Dead wrong'

You quoted an unnamed former host of the 5th edition describing Hans Guttorp as "an assassin, not a journalist" ("The Magazine's New Face," Television, Sept. 18). I am a former host of that program, and let me say that such a description of Hans is dead wrong. He's an excellent journalist, and to suggest otherwise is insulting to Hans.

Gene Melling,
Host, 5th, 6th,
Toronto

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LETTERS

'To live in peace'

Thank you for your article on hate-motivated crimes in Canada (A relevant Canadian's hidden shame, "Justice," Aug. 14). Despite the fury and confusion over the Liberals' hate-crimes bill, I think the facts of the legislation may get better themselves out. Over time, as is the case for gay and lesbian Canadians, it is not a matter of "apexical sin," but rather a quest for the fundamental right to live in peace.

Arvid Shaw,
Thunder Bay, Ont.

Expatriate advice

I've lived in Texas now for 3 1/2 years. I moved here from Manitoba because of the lack of available jobs at morning, but I've come to learn just what we have in Canada that is not the same—clean, beautiful country we should take pride in, and resources we must protect at any cost. I still have so very much and cheer for my Canadian O/L team that plays in San Antonio. Don't get me wrong, the United States has been good to me—I've been able to work in my chosen



Hate-supremacist rally, hate-motivated crimes

profession and make good money—but Canada will always be home, and, looking at from the outside, I say "Stay on to what we have, nothing to tell, Canadians."

Conrad Mironow,
San Antonio, Tex. ☐

Canadian dictator

Alan Fotheringham eloquently discusses a major defect in Canada's political system in his column about Canadian politicians who must remain subservient to their party ("Playing politics—the Canadian way," Aug.

30). It is hoped that his constituents will stir up debate on this unimpressive method of governing. We should consider that the people did not elect Jean Chrétien as Liberal party leader—he was chosen by party delegates. Once elected, our premiers and prime ministers have the power to call elections at any time over a four-to-five-year period. It seems we tend to criticize everything American, but in this area we might consider emulating their system of elections so free voters, which is obviously superior to ours.

J. S. Bryant,
Goldsboro, Ont.

I emigrated from Communist China to Canada several years ago, but have been unable to understand how certain things could happen in our democratic society. For example, a prime minister has the power to make mass-own patronage appointments before stepping down. Thanks to Alan Fotheringham for helping me understand our system.

Peter Glue,
Capehorn, B.C.

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OPENING NOTES



Hawking, China in the White House, discussing about the old days

Rockin' on in Washington

His administration had just scored a diplomatic breakthrough in Russia. But last Thursday, U.S. President Bill Clinton put his superpower duties on hold to tend to another international matter: welcoming Ronnie Hawkins, the 60-year-old probability of Canadian rock, to the Oval Office. Clinton extended the invitation last week when he arrived in Halifax for the Group of Seven economic summit only to discover that Hawkins—much whom he had pursued in the bars of their native Arlington long before becoming the state's governor—had not won security clearance. President Clinton was promptly ordered to track down the rocker. "They found me in a place even I didn't know I was going to be at," marvels Hawkins, who pulled up the photo to what he calls "a little old red bowl in Prince Edward Island" to find the President on the line waiting him in the White House. "I told him that when I got out around," he says, "I got half my friends back."

Obviously, Hawkins told journalists he had been invited to a sleepover in the Jefferson bedroom. But after joking that the President was going to help him launch his new CD, *Let It Rock!*, that invitation failed to materialize. Instead, the rockabilly legend put 15 minutes resuscitating with Clinton. Back in 1952, black was not banished, Hawkins recalled, "and I was trying to copy the old blacks. We had a few problems, but Bill sat in with us a time or two on those days." Hawkins pronounced the presidential handshake "fabulous" and, the rockabilly legend said, he decided to run for office instead of state laws. Even after immigrating to Toronto in 1958, Hawkins played the *Arlington* bar circuit, where he frequently found himself invited back to the governor's mansion after a night. Last week, Canadian officials were hoping Clinton might drop in on their rock concert at the embassy, but the First Man was otherwise engaged. As Hawkins observed: "The teenagers of the 1950s and 1960s—they're running the country now."

WHEN IT RAINS

A periodic report on what books present-day Canadians are reading:

Wesley Kermighan *Director, president of Canadian Authors Association*

Current reading: *The Maelstrom* by John Galsworthy; *The Collected Poems of Robert Frost*

"Being a lawyer, I find Galsworthy's observations of lawyers most interesting. Of course, his books are also quite action-packed. By contrast, as a lawyer, I find Robert Frost's poetry—since high school, is fact—those who enjoy reading his poems. He has the ability to touch out and communicate complex thoughts better than anyone else."



Brigade confronting illegal weapons

Weapons that will not get out of hand

When Canadian police launch a crackdown on illegal weapons, their targets are often A&F's, C&A's, and Sears & Roebuck's. But last week, police in Quebec City took their sights on a different piece of hardware: a crude medieval weapon known as a morning star. In August, Quebec City police laid to rest a biennial medieval festival, a three-day event featuring thousands of men and women in period garb that when local residents called to complain about the military gear that some people—pursuing children—were carrying around, police decided to investigate. As a byproduct, morning stars—spiked wooden balls strung by a long metal chain to a wooden handle—were restricted weapons under Article 60 of the Criminal Code, which imposes a maximum penalty of 10 years in prison. Police seized several weapons that sold the plastic and lead morning stars and confiscated five. Police also announced a public amnesty for Quebec City citizens who voluntarily turned in their morning stars for destruction. "We calculated that several hundred were sold during the medieval festival," says

in my opinion, Frost is a fascinating man and I have 7 days of his biography, which I plan to read when I get the time. Soon, I hope."

Pamela Lee *Cartoonist who plays G. J. Fisher on television*

Current reading: *The Maelstrom* by John Galsworthy; *The Collected Poems of Robert Frost*

"Being a lawyer, I find Galsworthy's observations of lawyers most interesting. Of course, his books are also quite action-packed. By contrast, as a lawyer, I find Robert Frost's poetry—since high school, is fact—those who enjoy reading his poems. He has the ability to touch out and communicate complex thoughts better than anyone else."



The referendum's loonie effect



Quebec City police spokeswoman Aurèle Bélanger. But some stores own up the police crackdown. "Our morning stars were decorative propellers that would probably break if anyone tried to use them as a weapon," says Jean Allard, owner of *Acryl*, an eight-store chain. He added that he found it strange that a weapon that can be made from automobile fenders in a hardware store is illegal while other more dangerous ones are not. "The replica crossbows, for example, are powerful enough to shoot an arrow through a wall," he said. Hardly a comforting thought.

Mending fences

Amples of reason are rarely cited in business, but to mention the cause of multiculturalism. So something had to be done when Carole Bell, the deputy mayor of Markham, Ont., complained publicly last month about the increasing number of Chinese strip clubs in the prosperous suburban north of Toronto. Faced with escalating tensions, Mayor Don Cousens and his fellow councillors last week approved the creation of an advisory committee to help build bridges among the city's ethnic communities, while 12 Toronto-area mayors signed a statement condemning Bell's comments. Cousens, it turns out, also has a personal reason for wanting to repair relations with

Markham's Chinese residents, who account for about 13 per cent of the city's population of 200,000. Next spring, he plans to lead an economic trade mission to Hong Kong and Shanghai, with the goal of finding new business opportunities for Markham-based companies and attracting more Chinese investment. And despite the recent controversy, Cousens says he is optimistic about the chances for improved business ties. "We understand we have a problem, but we're dealing with it," he told *Maclean's*. Still, Cousens says he agrees with Bell that Chinese managers should be encouraged to integrate with the community. "If we haven't done enough to show them that they're welcome, that becomes an extra challenge for us."

Edited by BARBARA WICKENSBACH

Chinese stall in Markham's controversy



BEST-SELLERS

FICTION

1. *100 Years of Literature*, by Geoffrey H. 16
2. *The Colours of Power*, by James Redford 13
3. *A Place Called President*, by John 13
4. *The House of the Rising Sun*, by Robert 13
5. *Morning, Noon and Night*, by John 13
6. *From Father to Son*, by John 13
7. *The Man Who Wasn't There*, by John 13
8. *The Man Who Wasn't There*, by John 13
9. *The Man Who Wasn't There*, by John 13
10. *The Man Who Wasn't There*, by John 13

J. J. Proulx last week

NONFICTION

1. *My Friend, Alan Turing*, by 16
2. *My Friend, Alan Turing*, by 16
3. *My Friend, Alan Turing*, by 16
4. *My Friend, Alan Turing*, by 16
5. *My Friend, Alan Turing*, by 16
6. *My Friend, Alan Turing*, by 16
7. *My Friend, Alan Turing*, by 16
8. *My Friend, Alan Turing*, by 16
9. *My Friend, Alan Turing*, by 16
10. *My Friend, Alan Turing*, by 16

Compiled by David Dobson

PASSAGES



HAWKING: British physicist Stephen Hawking, 53, who became an international celebrity when his 1988 scholarly work on the origins of the universe, *A Brief History of Time*, became a worldwide best-seller, and his former name, *Elaine Mason*, 42, near Cambridge University, where he is a professor of mathematics. Wheelchair-bound for more than 30 years with Lou Gehrig's disease, Hawking left his first wife in 1980, after 26 years of marriage and three children, to live with Mason, the former wife of the man who designed the video synthesizer that allows him to speak.

RENOUVÉ: Ontario Liberal Leader Lyn McLeod, 53, the first woman to lead a major political party in that province, after her Liberal campaign in popularity during the June election campaign was hampered by Conservative Mike Harris. "I gave it my best shot," McLeod said last week. "I've been in the game for 40 years, and I've been in the game for 40 years." McLeod said she would support about 50 per cent of the people, but would support only 31 per cent of the vote, compared with 45 per cent for the Conservatives.

DEED: British actor Jimmy Brett, 55, best known for his portrayal of Sherlock Holmes on television and on stage, died last week in London.

RESIGNED: Helen Sinclair, 44, president of the Canadian Business Association, the industry's main lobbying group, effective in the new year. Sinclair, a former senior vice-president at the Bank of Nova Scotia, has been the CBA boss since 1990.

SENATOR: Former Saskatchewan cabinet minister Leroy McLevins, 67, after pleading guilty to delivering taxpayers of more than \$60 million between 1987 and 1991, by Queen's Bench Justice J. J. Proulx. In Regina, McLevins' state attorney for "fraud" as well as handling money to his Conservative caucus. Eleven other members of the Grand Deschamps government face similar charges.

Lunch with Punch

Chronicle

With Dick Smyth and Arlene Bynon

News, Views, and Opinions

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COLUMN



A timeless hero for troubled times

BY BARBARA AMIEL

Natan Sharansky was in London last week. A friend of his invited me to lunch with the two of them, and I sat alone at the hotel restaurant table, waiting. The delay, it seemed, was that Sharansky didn't want to put on a suit and tie. The hotel compromised, and Sharansky appeared, dressed but in a suit, wearing a dark olive-green suit and pinning.

Sharansky has aged almost 10 years since that crisp day in February, 1986, when he crossed the Ulster Bridge from East to West Germany—apparently, as he explained later, because the KGB had told him to cross on a straight line and "you knew I never make an agreement with the KGB." But the anti-racism in the suit. He flew modestly in Israel with his beloved Avital. He has no track with conventional wisdom, received wisdom or anything but the genuine article—wisdom—and he has the incandescent force of a categorical imperative.

We all have our heroes. For me, there are dead heroes like writers George Orwell and Albert Camus, and there are the few that one may be lucky enough to meet, like ex-Galag inmates George Fauriol (the Hungarian author of *My Hopes Gone in 1953*, Alexander Solzhenitsyn and Sharansky. They each have different political philosophies, ranging from social democrat to fan the case of Solzhenitsyn authoritarian, but they each have stood up to evil.

Evil is a rarely used word. It smacks of archaic, of myth, possibly, as in the context of a sad, or child abuse, the Third Reich or capitalism, but not to terms of a political system at the left. It was virtually impossible for someone to say that the Soviet Union was evil during the Sixties and Seventies. But sometimes, when faced with the right moment for the right cause, doing the impossible makes it possible. A simple man like Ronald Reagan proved that, when, in 1983, he called the Soviet Union an "evil empire."

Natan Sharansky is a man for all seasons. He has aged in the past decade, but retains the incandescent force of a categorical imperative.

"I remember that day," Sharansky told us. "The wind got around in prison, and the crew was so electrified to all of us that we had to get it to the prisoners in the guard cells. So we used the color method." This was a series of communications to which the prisoners soaked up the water in the toilet and put their heads in the bowl to communicate through the pipes. "It was more dangerous than using Morse code," he explained. "Because if the guards saw the wrong part of you on the toilet."

When Sharansky was finally freed after nine years in prison, 603 days in punishment cells and 200 days of hunger strikes, he met Reagan and told him of the great hope his words had given everyone in the Gulag. "But see, you see," Reagan said happily. "They told us 'What Sharansky didn't know at the time was that Reagan's own advisors had argued bitterly that he should not use the phrase. But Reagan was playing to ordinary America, not the intelligentsia, and he simply didn't understand why his clever advisors didn't appreciate that there were the words that would get the audience on his feet.'"

In my conversation with Sharansky, I

asked him how the US Wagner's Orchestra in Berlin would play to inmates of the Chinese Gulag. Not well, he said. Reports of it will be used to make the prisoners feel that they are forgotten. The guards used to bring Sharansky copies of *Pravda* with its accounts of celebrity visits to Moscow. Mrs. Clinton may have denounced the Chinese record on human rights but she still trusted Human rights were referred to by her generously, not specifically. There was no mention of the Chinese Gulag and its network of labor camps.

As I listened to Sharansky, I wondered about how human nature and all their time, so to speak. The best that people can hope for, and God knows that is a rare enough, is that they will be the right person at the right time, that their greatest qualities will coincide with a time when those powers are needed and necessary—as with Solzhenitsyn and Margaret Thatcher. But it is even rarer still that those same people will be the best people, or even adequate, when the times change. Few are the ones for all seasons, and people can become irrelevant even while their best qualities remain the same.

"When you are in prison," Sharansky said, "you have to believe that the whole world cares about you, and that if you give up, if you crack, you will let everyone down. Now, you know that is not really true and on some days you must just about yourself and come down to earth, but in the last three years I believe this." I suppose it may be possible that while someone like Sharansky could "come down to earth," a man like Solzhenitsyn could not. His magnificent achievement required such a lengthy period of self-discipline and strength under such cruel tortures, sustained only by the belief that the world awaited his great task. He was right, but perhaps when that task was done, he could not see that the times had changed. There is no call for Job these days.

Sharansky is starting out now on a new life. He is organizing a public party in Israel. The base of support will be concentrated in the holy number of Russian Jews in Israel, but ultimately Sharansky is not a special-interest politician. His aims are all about freeing up Israel's economy and making the country not simply a haven for the oppressed, but a desirable destination in its own right. He will not run in the direct election for prime minister, but will seek seats for his party in the Knesset.

Israeli politics are corrupt and treacherous for all sorts of highly understandable reasons. The country has been beset by terror for the last 30 years. It is a country of immigrants, but Israelis are not saints—each of them has only one life to lead and that does not encompass historical time, only their own span of three score and 10. I think Sharansky is a man for all seasons, one who has a role to play in this or a world just as he did in the old one. *Pravda No Evil* was the title of his autobiography. It's a good motto, a fighting motto, anyone.

REFERENDUM FEVER

The dollar dives as the rhetoric rises in Quebec

BY BARBARA CANE

In Quebec, they call it referendum fever. And all of those who fell into its grip last week, perhaps no one was more surprised than René Lévesque, director of the economy ministry, close to the lower St. Lawrence River town of Matane. Banned by laws of protest from local separatists, Lévesque was forced to hastily withdraw an ad from regional television. It was, on the surface, innocuous enough, a grainy 30-second spot aimed at curbing youthful drug abuse. A look at teenagers was portrayed, surreptitiously smoking a joint at a rock concert. But it was not the image that alarmed, it was the words. "Dites Non à la drogue" (screamed the ad)—"Say No to drugs" (in the overhyped '80s Canadian debate, that was enough). "The timing was unfortunate," admitted a chastened Lévesque, pointing out that the campaign had been planned to coincide with the opening of the new school term. "I guess there are two months right now in Quebec that are taboo," he wryly added. "Yes and No."

If those two words are dangerous, however, plenty of others were being bandied about with confident abandon as the referendum campaign begins earnest. The debate in Quebec's national assembly turned suddenly poisonous as separatist and federalist legislators traded insults and accusations, largely about the structural origins of unemployment. It descended to the point where Mario Duménil, leader of the Parti action démocratique, was named to publicly object to being labelled a "jeff twosome"—a life imitator. Few managed to escape the sway of the unfolding campaign. It entranced politicians, television journalists, professional athletes, ethnic executives and, not least, the Canadian dollar which took a beating at the hands of currency speculators. From that the "yes" bid scored the early momentum in the campaign prompted the 17% of voters to drive the dollar down by 1.78 cents against the American dollar, leaving 3.5 per cent off its value in just three days. It closed the week at 73.21 cents U.S. "The whole currency trading thing has turned into a circus that's almost more important than the referendum itself," noted political analyst Louis.

While there were many losses in the referendum campaign's first full week, no clear winner emerged. A six-week ad blitz ended just before the dollar dove, weakening the financial markets and allowing the dollar to make up some of the ground it had lost. The survey, conducted on Sept. 8 to 12 by Montreal-based SOM Inc. for La



Putting up a federalist billboard: a new poll gave reason to cheer

Presse and the television program *Direct de parole*, based that 54 per cent of the 1,000 respondents would have voted No and 46 per cent Yes to the referendum question that Premier Jacques Parizeau tabled at the national assembly on Monday. These figures were derived after undisclosed respondents and those who refused to answer were distributed in line with past voting tendencies. Before the distribution, the breakdown was 45 per cent against Parizeau's sovereignty proposal, 37 per cent in favor, 12 per cent undecided and the per cent with no answer. The telephone survey had a 3.9-per-cent margin of error either way. (It is another poll, conducted by the CROP organization for *The Toronto Star* and *La Presse* of Montreal, found that 60 per cent of Canadians outside Quebec said that a sovereign Quebec should not be allowed to keep the Canadian dollar and 70 per cent said that its residents should not be allowed to keep Canadian citizenship and passports. The Parti Québécois' "partnership" plan



Johnson in Quebec City: 'It's a big freeze-up'

for a new deal between Quebec and English Canada includes both those proposals.)

The results of the SOM poll boosted federalist spirits, coming as it did on the heels of a previous survey that put separatist and federalist similarly neck and neck. Conducted by George Litvin & Litvin on Sept. 7 to 10, immediately after Parizeau unveiled his referendum question, that poll reported 56.2 per cent Yes and 43.8 per cent No—but as given the survey's statistical margin of error. According to SOM analyst Daniel Boudet, the different findings of the two polls may well be a reflection of voter second thoughts as the part of its electorate four days after Parizeau's dramatic Declaration of Sovereignty in Quebec City.

But it may also be due, at least in part, to the influence of the unfolding referendum debate. And if that is the case, then federalists had reason to cheer. For it was not an easy week for either Quebec Liberal Leader Daniel Johnson or his allies in Ottawa, in particular the federal minister responsible for the referendum, Lucienne Robitard. Early in the week, she appeared to be breaking with Prime Min-

ister Jean Chrétien's long-standing policy of refusing to speculate about what Ottawa's position would be in the event of a Yes victory. "We always said that Quebecers have a right to express themselves about the future of Quebec in Canada, inside or outside Canada," Robitard told reporters in Ottawa. "We're in a democratic country, so we'll respect the vote."

Both Parizeau and Bloc Québécois Leader Lucien Bouchard jumped on the comment, viewing it as a sign that Chrétien and his chief referendum spokesmen were not standing firm on the same federalist script. Bouchard vowed to zero in on the issue when the House of Commons reconvenes next week on the topic of finally writing an admission from Chrétien that he is, in fact, contemplating the possibility of losing the referendum. "We'll have a chance to flush him out and find out clearly what his thoughts are," promised the Bloc leader.

Last week, the Prime Minister refused to be flushed. He soon laid Robitard back on track, once again publicly avoiding even the suggestion of a referendum loss. As for Bouchard's threat to confront him in the Commons, Chrétien dismissed the prospect with an old hand remark that the opportunity is gone with the Bloc leader "in the heat." And Bouchard appeared to hurt his own cause when he admitted that while "Yes" wins in the referendum would be fine, a No vote would not. "The only way to end it at the house is to vote Yes as a referendum," Bouchard declared in a comment that further rattled the money markets and depressed the value of the dollar. A No vote, on the other hand, "will never be the end of it," he cautioned. "The issue will never be solved, never laid away. Any decision that is not well accepted will be the issue."

Based in Quebec City, meanwhile, the senior chief of the No campaign was wrestling with his own problem, all of them revolving around a series of allegedly hidden documents and studies. Liberal Leader Johnson hammered away at the Progressives last week, first demanding that the Parizeau government unveil the details of the political and economic treaty it wants to negotiate with the rest of Canada, then alleging that the PQ had deliberately skewed a government-sponsored, five-volume report that costs Quebec's main prospects as a sovereign state in an unfavorable light. But Johnson soon found the tables turned with the appearance of a purported 50-page document purporting to be a new Liberal party constitutional plan.

If first surfaced in an exclusive report from RBC, RBC-Canada's all-news network, CBC's senior political reporter, Jean Beland, described the document as a discussion paper that was quickly circulating within the Liberal party, although he carefully refrained from describing it as an official Liberal document nor did he disclose the source or the authors of the paper. The paper, however, contained a few bombshells. Among its nine proposals for constitutional reform was a clause calling for Quebec to turn back the clock on the sensitive language issue, becoming once again an officially bilingual province. "The New Brunswick."

Johnson simply exploded. "I have an idea what this is all about," he told reporters. "It originates from no party group, committee, research group, commission, subcommittee or anyone who can claim to speak in the name of the Liberal party." When Parti Québécois house leader Guy Chevrette later tabled the document in the national assembly, describing it as the Liberals' new constitutional position, Johnson charged Sept. 19: "This is a

THE CAMPAIGN AHEAD

Sept. 14: Quebec government announces that the referendum vote will be held on Oct. 30. Debate begins in the National Assembly on the referendum question and bill. Under Quebec's referendum law, at least 10 days must pass before the vote for the campaign is allowed.

Sept. 20-21: First debate during which vote must be issued for on Oct. 30 vote.

Oct. 16: Last day for Quebecers living outside the province to have their names placed on the voting list.

Oct. 18: Mayor Jean Duceppe shows up at town in Montreal as Prime Minister Jean Chrétien and his government gather to meet visiting Chinese Premier Li Peng. Premier Jacques Parizeau has not indicated whether he will attend.

Mid-October: Television debate between Parizeau and Liberal Leader Daniel Johnson.

Oct. 20-23: Advertising piling.

Oct. 26: Quebecers hold their own referendum on sovereignty.

Nov. Oct. 30: Voting day.

Goal: "The issue will never die. It's a pending issue as long as I will not be elected by a No vote."

—Bloc Québécois Leader Lucien Bouchard

Parizeau with copy of the referendum bill details

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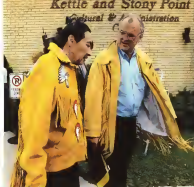
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CANADA

Glimmer of hope

Ottawa searches for settlements in native standoffs

In the gritty, homemade video shot last July on the shores of British Columbia's Gustafsen Lake, the end of the world is foretold with chilling precision. According to the native group that made the doomsday film—many of the participants are infant protagonists in the movie—the advent of a bloody New World Order that "will make Hitler look like a wimp" will begin on the apocalypse in the year 2000. The only survivors, say the rebel war leaders, will be those who have learned to live off the land and those who follow The Great Law, an all-encompassing native spiritual belief in the primacy of nature. Closer to home, war than a march before the state-ment begins, the group predicted a violent clash with RCMP officers over the property it claims as sacred native ground. Warned group leader James Paul Ignace, identified in the film as "Wabemate," "We will remain here and defend this land with our lives."

As mediators in search of a resolution at Gustafsen Lake moonlighted from home to discuss the standoff in the B.C. interior emerged as the most extreme of a series of



Wounded soldier at Gustafsen Lake: show of force

confrontations occurring across Canada that had not made the rebels any less troublesome for beleaguered native leaders, struggling to control rebel elements in their ranks, as well as for federal and provincial governments grappling with century-old complaints of ethnic discrimination and neglect. The core of that frustration—the balking government file of scattered land claims and the sub-poor process to resolve them—spilled into angry demonstrations last week, from a rally of 50 native protesters

Harper (left) from an interview: 'enough of these standoffs'

in Winnipeg to the burning of the Ottawa headquarters of the Assembly of First Nations. Deported Indian Affairs Minister Roy Lewis, in what sounded more of a lament than a warning "We've had enough of these standoffs."

The latest round of native unrest, however, includes that the use of violence by radical Indian activists is unlikely to subside at the simple bidding of other government authorities or of established native leaders. In fact, the strong Indian leadership evident during the 1982 constitutional talks that was wide public support for native self-government has been quietly eroding from the escalating spirit of confrontation. To underscore the growing failure of native leadership, APN National Chief Ovide Mercredi, the subject of a public condemnation issued last week from a disgruntled native protester in Ottawa, was escorted by police through the site of another standoff at Joyce Kilmer Provincial Park near Sarcee, Ont., in apparent concern for his safety during meetings with armed protesters who have occupied the park since Sept. 3. Similar standoffs by a parade of reportedly influential native leaders—including an American Sioux spiritual leader named Arvol Looking Horse—in a volatile peaceful settlement at the Gustafsen Lake camp were easily rebuffed.

If leadership was lacking, the deadly show of force by both sides in the two disputes was not. The dubious legions of both hyperactive and Gustafsen Lake may well be that they provided textbook cases of the appalling effectiveness—as well as the obvious shortcomings—of police tactics to quell disputes. At an airstrip beside a potholed road 40 km from Gustafsen Lake, 1500 Ottawa police arrived armed with additional munitions to fortify the heavily armed RCMP. The force was also equipped with four armoured personnel carriers loaned by the army, as well as six soldiers, one of whom was injured when a van grenade accidentally blew up in his hand. Each morning at dawn, truckloads of tactical squad members, dressed in black or black camouflage and equipped with night-vision goggles and a sophisticated array of weaponry, disappeared into the forest of dry fir and aspen that ringed the camp, emerging only under the cover of night.

Throughout the standoff, tensions ran high at the near-perfect 650,000-acre Carleton Place land owned by the Inuit and Metis, a red pickup truck carrying members of the rebel camp that ventured three km out of the camp hit an explosive device planted by the RCMP. The holdouts at the native faction, reportedly armed with AR-15

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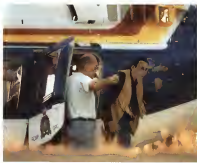


HEWLETT
PACKARD

CANADA

misbehaviors, was oddly timed: at the same moment, a negotiating committee from a native Inuiton group was crossing a log barricade, the RCMP's final checkpoint into the camp. In the exchange of gunfire that followed, hundreds of rounds of ammunition were spent, a UH-60 was disabled and one native militant was injured. Conspicuously by 900 hours with police, Percy Fawcett, a spiritual leader of the camp, accused the RCMP of deliberately duping the protesters. "You people started fighting first again," Fawcett yelled over the phone in a conversation monitored by reporters. "You people sent bombs."

In the wee of words, both sides in the



B.C. standoff have taken several steps to point disempower partners of each other. After a cabinet meeting at Ottawa, Inuits denounced the Gustafsen Lake camp as "the worst kind of people behind the barricades, because they are people who aren't thinking about what they are doing to the rest of the aboriginal people in the country." The RCMP in British Columbia released a list of names of people with alleged criminal backgrounds in the rebel camp, including that of one activist who appeared before reporters to deny he had ever set foot on the site. By week's end, relations had deteriorated so drastically that Shuswap mediators insisted that the United Nations be asked to monitor the dispute.

In turn, the B.C. acquiesced. Ottawa-based lawyer Bruce Clark Denning was successful but on Tuesday for a Supreme Court of Canada injunction to prevent police from interfering in the dispute, the Denning act, native rights activist also argued that only the Queen has the right to resolve native disputes. At the same time, he accused

Canadian judges of complicity in the genocide of natives. Chief Justice Antonio Lamer quickly dismissed Clark's arguments as the most preposterous he had heard in 25 years on the bench. At another hearing later in the B.C. town of 100 Mile House, Clark was ordered to the floor of the provincial court by five security police after he threw a sheet of papers at the presiding judge during an explosive-laden demand to represent the natives charged with trespassing and obstruction after surrendering to police. Clark was charged with contempt and remanded in custody for the weekend.

In striking contrast to the theatrics at Gustafsen Lake, the native stand at



Since Sept. 4 occupation, residents of Forest, on the edge of the Lake Huron provincial park, watched in dismay as their sleepy Ontario resort town of 2,000 turned into a virtual armed camp with the presence of 180 provincial police officers. Inmate expelled on Sept. 6, after Anthony George, a 38-year-old Chippewa protester, was killed by police gunfire.

Ironically, documents that might have generated the tragedy had been sitting for 35 years on a dusty shelf in Ottawa's National Archives. For years, oral histories passed down by elders from the combined Kettle and Stong Point bands isolated references to the existence of a sacred burial ground on the shores of Lake Huron. Records show that 110 acres of land later incorporated by the Ontario government in 1924, had been sold in 1829 for a palatine to American militia by Indian agents acting for land numbers. Without written proof, the two bands chose not to file a land claim with the federal government, on Sept. 4, the break-

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 SHE: I believe "tidbit" is the operative word in this case.
 HE: Apparently...
 SHE: Yes...
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 SHE: You've got way too much time on your hands, Don.
 HE: Here's something on strange relationships.
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CANADA



a way Chippewas tacitly expanded their occupation of the nearby Canadian Forces military base, appropriated under the federal War Measures Act in 1942 for temporary use as a base, to include parcels that they insisted was a burial ground.

On the same day in Ottawa, Indian Affairs researcher Ken Ray, a 35-year veteran of land claim searches, was dispatched by Indian Affairs officials to the National Archives to search for any information he could find on the Kettle and Sturgeon Point claims. A week later, archivists delivered to him two slim folders and a land survey conducted in 1890 that indicated that a small patch in the four heavily wooded parcels of land above the dam had been cleared of trees. In the folder marked Sturgeon Point Cemetery, four pages of correspondence chronicled an embarrassing government slipup. A document dated Aug. 15, 1937, revealed a local council resolution to ask the Ontario government of Liberal premier Mitch Hepburn to mark off and fence a native burial ground discovered by a provincial engineer. That was followed by a letter of support from the Indian agent, an endorsement by Indian Affairs that the request was "wholly reasonable", and, finally, a promise by the deputy minister of provincial Lands and Forests that "I shall do my best to make such arrangements as will respect the burial wishes of the Indians."

That promise was never kept. Relying on a 1972 report that found "no archaeological finds" in a series of test digs, four successive Ontario governments ignored entreaties by the local council, as well as a separate provincial report that acknowledged that "most of the park was destroyed by bulldozing" during

Native protesters occupying Assembly of First Nations offices in Ottawa last fall.

construction. The reported dismissal of the case—as well as the refusal of the federal defence department to turn over the base—became a focal point of rage for the protesters.

More than half a century later, the last documents provided the breakthrough both sides apparently needed. As a meeting with local council members on Sept. 12, 1996, accompanied by Manitoba Cree MP Elijah Harper, announced that Ottawa was prepared to return Camp Ipperwash, as well as land the cost of an environmental cleanup of the property. That same day the title, the hands of Kettle and Sturgeon Point, Cheryl Thomas-Brownette, Ipperwash also pledged to help the Chippewas settle the issue of the burial grounds with the Ontario government. But it was a bitter-sweet victory. "My first thought was that a life had been lost over this," said Brownette. "I told the minister that this was too little, too late." Still, as a gesture of goodwill, native protesters abandoned their barricades at the entrance of the park and returned further into the woods.

In the midst of the upheavals of Ipperwash and Gustafsen Lake, there was other evidence that Canadians are searching for any sliver of hope. At a spontaneous rally in support of the RCMP last week, 100 Mile House residents lined the highway that runs through town to wave placards that read "One law, one Canada" and "End it now!" In the parking lot across the street, a native supporter scribbled a handwritten response and held it aloft. The sign read: "We would love to end this too."

By KAREN PULLMAN in Ottawa
 with JACOB PAPPAS in 100 Mile House

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McKenna's mandate

New Brunswick's premier wins a third term

It was 11:30 on the morning after the New Brunswick Liberal party's third consecutive election landslide, but Frank McKenna was still celebrating—his way. Operating on just 4 1/2 hours of sleep, he had followed his usual morning ritual: after waking at six a.m., he took a 20-minute walk along the Saint John River and was eating breakfast at his desk at the New Brunswick legislature in Fredericton by seven. Since then, he had done media interviews, discussed new business opportunities with aides, and dug into the food-deep stack of files on his desk. Finally, though, the chunky, tightly wound older statesman of Canadian premiers felt like celebrating himself a bit. And as he signed from one of his beloved Maple Cane Cakes cigars, he clicked the red balloons and streamers hanging from the ceiling ceiling. McKenna cracked a weary smile. "I see euphoric," he said. "I feel at peace."

Well he might. At a time when public cynicism about politicians remains formidable, McKenna's resolute-minded, 48-year-old government managed the improbable—not only winning its third straight mandate but increasing its standing in the legislature by capturing 47 of 50 seats, compared with 39 in the 1987 provincial election. McKenna and his wife personally welcomed by waving at the 400th-anniversary Celebration of Rogers Place—revived throughout Inco's home New Brunswick—which was right next to 1991 and formed the official Opposition. This grueling new falls to the Conservative party, which elected six members—including leader Bernard Valour—while New Democratic Party leader Elmhurst Weir will continue to hold her party's only seat in the legislature.

But the real drama will likely take place on the government benches. McKenna has reportedly said that after a decade in office he will begin thinking about how to make the transition, back to private life. In fact, the sub-judging for retirement awaits some of his key cabinet ministers who already saw last week's snap-up of McKenna's eventual departure from the premier's chair. "The preparation can be long or medium term," the 48-year-old premier told Maclean's last week. "But the ultimate act of leadership is preparing for succession." And as the 30-day provincial election campaign angrily demonstrated, McKenna seldom leaves much to chance.

Called for the last days of summer, the campaign was the shortest in New Brunswick's history—and certainly one of the least suspenseful. The Liberals retained

the race with a 30-point lead in the public opinion polls, and ended up with 51.5 per cent of the popular vote, compared with 31 per cent for the Tories, 18.5 per cent for the NDP and 7.2 per cent for CGB. "Everything went according to plan," said John Bryden, the New Brunswick senator who ran the Liberal campaign. "We saw no reason to change anything about our strategy."

That meant no controversial campaign promises and little running up the trench



McKenna and Liberals celebrating victory: 'I am euphoric. I feel at peace.'

es with the opposition. The Liberals simply ignored their outraged opponents and stuck to their basic message: vote Grit because Frank McKenna is a superb leader and because the government has proved that it can deliver jobs.

The opposition parties, on the other hand, just never found their footing. The NDP seemed preoccupied with getting Weir re-elected. And CGB never recovered from a series of embarrassing internal squabbles, which at one point saw three people claim the party leadership within a matter of days.

The Tories clearly gained from the collapse of CGB's support. That the party's campaign, which challenged McKenna's record

as premier, suffered from underbidding and poor management—and the fact that Valour, a former Inco executive, later lost Edmonstone who held federal cabinet posts under Brian Mulroney, failed to stir support in anglophone New Brunswick, where his party was only two seats. All the same, the election may have signalled a rebirth of sorts for the Tories, who enjoyed their best showing since Richard Blais's scandal-plagued government lost all 50 seats to McKenna in 1987. It may also bode well for the federal counterparts, who managed to win only one of the 31 seats in Atlantic Canada in the 1988 federal election. "We have a new beachhead in New Brunswick," declared federal Tory leader Jean Charest.

Perhaps. But for the time being, it was hard to dispute McKenna's conclusion last week that his party's victory represented

McKenna has recently taken pains to deny in his pledge that he would leave provincial politics by 2007, his 30th anniversary in Liberal leotards. But even at Liberal victory parties last week, speeches promised that he will not lead the party into the next provincial election, choosing instead to enter the business world or federal politics, where he is viewed by some party activists as a potential successor to Prime Minister Jean Chrétien. As one insider put it, "After this, Frank's problem is what can you do for an owner?" Either way, his legacy will be considerable: a revivified social program, a vastly improved fiscal situation that this February saw his government graduate its first balanced budget, and a new sense of pride among New Brunswickers. But it is the economic trust that McKenna ultimately wants to be judged. That was the message in his campaign, the Royal Bank of Canada predicted that New Brunswick's would be the second

strongest provincial economy in 1995-1996. And throughout the contest, the Liberals maintained that 30,000 more New Brunswickers were working now than in 1994. (The Tories claimed that the government actually created only 5,000 jobs during their last mandate.)

After the 1991 vote, McKenna says that he felt a lot of office to come—criticism about his party's impressive victory but shaken by the emergence of CGB and the defeat of a number of party stalwarts. Last week, he showed no hint of anguish standing on a stage at his victory party, dressed with his customary business suit, his wife, Julie—who he made the original pledge not to make a career out of politics—and daughter, Tina, a student at St. Francis Xavier University in Antigonish, N.S. Finally capturing the crowd, they headed back to the couple's white displaced Fredericton home where McKenna called his son Jamie, a university student in Montreal and fellow political junkie. In gratitude for a breakdown of the results that, the premier-elect settled into an easy chair, grabbed the remote control and channel surfed until 2:30 a.m. "I missed a lot of sports action throughout the campaign," he later explained. "I wanted to catch up."

Back in his office the next day, McKenna was still reeling over the implications of his victory. "Winning this kind of mandate means that you can't be complacent in a second," he said. "It is exhilarating but draining. I feel a huge sense of responsibility [for the last of the Friday, even McKenna—who ran a tight ship during the pack—couldn't disguise the sweetness of the moment. And as he enjoyed his fragrant Monte Cristo, he looked truly serene.

JOHN DEMONTON in Fredericton

How to do nothing

During the 21 years that William Lyon Mackenzie King served as prime minister of Canada, he often remarked, for his own comfort, that he never asked money Jack Pritchard to



BACKSTAGE OTTAWA

BY ANTHONY WILSON-SMITH

called. That successful political leadership lay "more in what was prevented than in what was accomplished." Shortly after Jean Chrétien came to power in 1993, he told a friend that he had three goals, all preventive in nature: to keep the International Monetary Fund out of Canada, to keep Quebec within Canada, and to keep Canada from falling further under the influence of the United States. In politics, in an era of government still worth a pound of cure? Consider this, with their delicate styles of governing. King became the longest-serving prime minister in Canadian history, and Chrétien, politics show, has been the most popular. When it comes to grand plans for Canada, Chrétien prides himself on having none. He is suspicious of those who do, and once said he doesn't "spend a lot of time dreaming about the future of history."

In that regard, doing nothing has its virtues—as long as the prime minister is seen to be doing it well. That notion will face a particularly rigorous test this fall, when Chrétien and his government must likely do nothing with even more need than usual. The new session of the House of Commons, which resumes this week, promises to be almost spectacularly devoid of important legislation. Chrétien recently "promised" his legislative assistant, Bruce Hartley, to another position in his office as executive assistant. That, concedes a Liberal adviser, "indicates we're likely to do a lot more talking than acting." Under Pierre Trudeau, the former position was more important than the letter—but that Trudeau, unlike Chrétien, was forever tinkering with government. There are some voices and contradictions within that philosophy. On the Quebec issue, the government is expected to do a lot more to create the impression that it is doing something particular about the referendum—even though an most important members now think it all else. Virtually everything on the Prime

Minister doing—ranging from meeting foreign leaders to the speeches he gives in the House—will be orchestrated with it in mind.

But while the government pretends to do nothing about Quebec, it still pretends not to ignore that it is doing something about it. In the case of national issues—where it will, in fact, be doing nothing. The way to create that impression is through creating committees, issuing position papers, and convening federal-provincial meetings. Thus fall, the government will take some or all of these steps—and do nothing—on such crucial areas as reforming social programs and the way transfer payments are made to provinces, further restructuring from its original campaign promise to get rid of the Goods and Services tax, and increasing the

most insurance program. The best reason for doing nothing is that anything the Liberals do in those areas will involve cutting spending, and that is not necessarily what they like to contemplate in the middle of a referendum.

In fact, the next big legislative item on the agenda will come in February, when Chrétien will meet with Prime Minister Paul Martin's third husband.

Along with a series of other spending cuts, it will be most notable for the manner in which it will reduce the size of the federal pension program. The retirement pay will probably be moved from 65 to 67, and pensioners will be forced for families with incomes of more than \$40,000 annually.

Beyond that, the government's short-term plans largely amount to, well, nothing. The only remaining major policy goal, to do a lot more talking than acting, is a balanced budget. Already, since Liberals are looking ahead to the next election—although the best one is only two years behind them. Since would like an election to take place about the time next year. What will the Liberals do for—and by—Canadian voters at their next election to discuss that sort of thing with a variety of subjects, such as his dog and the ghostly spirit of his mother, Chrétien, on the other hand, doesn't seem to be telling anyone

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Canada NOTES

The Mulroney connection

Ontario Court Justice Sydney Lederman ordered Blowe Corp. to pay the federal government more than \$27 million for past and future rent on its leased concessions at Toronto's Pearson International Airport. In an

company of Pearson airport. Lederman wrote that after Blowe contacted Mulroney, the message was passed down the chain of command, a new corporation was appointed by Transport Canada and was paid to work



Mulroney, "extraordinary"

out a contract between Blowe Corp. and Transport Canada. "It would be naive to believe public servants are not susceptible to political influence," the judge said. "Their careers may depend on how responsive they are to their political masters." The new negotiator, Gerald Bergman, was under "extreme political pressure" to act quickly. Lederman wrote in his judgment: A deal was reached by October, 1986, and was approved by the Treasury Board four days before the closing of the next month.

rejoined Mulroney and his Progressive Conservative party in power. A spokesman for Blowe Corp. said that the company plans to appeal Lederman's ruling.

BIKER VIOLENCE

A long-standing turf war between rival motorcycle gangs in Montreal claimed new casualties. Richard Hamond, 29, identified by police as a member of the Hell's Angel biker gang, was gunned down in mid-afternoon in the parking lot of an eat-and-shipping centre. He died in hospital 48 minutes later. The shooting came three days after a bomb ripped apart a biker bar 30 km north of Montreal, injuring nine patrons. The gang was sought for control of the city's illicit drug trade—has claimed over 60 other lives in the Montreal area since last fall.

ATLANTIC CRUSADE

The Reform party's 52 MPs held a three-day caucus meeting in Halifax, part of an effort to boost the party's presence in Atlantic Canada. Although the party has only one MP from west of Manitoba and none west of Ontario, Reform Leader Preston Manning predicted that it will make significant gains in Atlantic Canada in the next federal election by stressing economic issues such as deficit reduction and tax relief.

LEGAL AID RETREAT

Ontario Attorney General Charles Harnack withdrew from an announced plan to take over the province's legal aid system from the law society and not pay lawyers for work on behalf of clients who cannot afford legal services. Following an outcry from legal aid lawyers, Harnack told them that they will be compensated, but added that in the future the amount of money available will be capped.

DEATH PENALTY VOTE

Representatives of the Canadian Police Association, meeting in Victoria, unanimously urged the federal government to reinstate the death penalty for the most serious crimes, including first-degree murder. But federal Justice Minister Allan Rock, who addressed the meeting, rejected the association's request, saying that the government will continue to introduce other deterrents to violent crime.

SOMALIA REVELATIONS

A secret memo, obtained by CBC and CTV News, reveals that, while visiting a Canadian military base in Somalia in 1993, Admiral John Anderson, then chief of Canada's defence staff, was told of the brutal slaying of a Somali teenager by Canadian soldiers. Anderson later spoke to officers, pointing out the sensitivity of having Kim Campbell, then minister of defence, campaigning for the leadership of the Conservative party.

Bernardo's fate

Paul Bernardo was already destined to spend the next 25 years of his life behind bars after being convicted on Sept. 1 of first-degree murder in the sex slayings of teenagers Leslie Mahaffy and Kristina French. But last week, Crown lawyers asked Judge Patrick LeFarge to declare the 30-year-old Bernardo a dangerous offender, meaning he could be held in prison indefinitely. The Crown filed its application earlier than have Bernardo sentenced on seven other convictions related to his abduction and abuse of French and Mahaffy. Prosecutors also hope to avoid lengthy trials on 45 other charges against Bernardo, most of them related to a series of sexual assaults allegedly committed in the Toronto area and St. Catharines, Ont., where Bernardo lived with his ex-wife, Karla Homolka, 25, who is serving 12 years in jail for her role in the deaths of French and Mahaffy. Meanwhile, former Bernardo jury member Eric Broad-

hurst, a 60-year-old business-researcher convicted, said that he and some of his fellow jurors are receiving counselling to help them cope with mental anguish caused by listening to horrific evidence presented during the trial. "They're both despicable people," Broadhurst said, referring to Bernardo and Homolka.

A family tragedy

Hundreds of people attended a memorial service in Surrey, B.C., for 16-year-old Melissa Deley. After being abducted from her family's suburban house before midnight on Sept. 8, she was sexually assaulted and strangled to death. The now accused of abducting and killing her, Brett Stuart Neill, died two days later being found hanging by a bed sheet in his prison cell. Meanwhile, Melissa's paternal grandfather, Douglas Clyde Deley, who is estranged from the girl's family, is accused of sexually assaulting Melissa for nearly six years, from 1989 and 1994. Douglas Deley's trial is scheduled to begin in February.



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NO MAN'S LAND

Across central Europe, millions of victims reclaim their property

BY NOMI MORRIS

One month, regardless of the weather, 66-year-old Charlotte Hildebrandt stands, propped up on her two canes, in a vacant lot in what used to be East Berlin. "The Wall is gone, but the victims remain," reads her worn protest banner. Hildebrandt's son, Joachim, bought the parking-lot-sized piece of land in 1996, intending to build housing on it. More than a half century later, she is still trying to get possession of the property, awarded her by Hitler, then Stalin—and most recently by German Chancellor Helmut Kohl. The Hildebrandts barely fled Berlin in 1945 to avoid Allied bombing raids. After the war, their property became part of the Soviet occupation zone. Then, in 1949, the East German government agreed it to build the notorious Berlin Wall, one of the best-known symbols of Communist injustice. Now, Berlin is reluctant to return the inheritance real estate as the heart of one of Europe's most vibrant cities—saying the conditions were legal under East German law. That anger Hildebrandt and 700 other families who lost land in the Berlin district they believed that the arrival of capitalism would restore the sanctity of private property. "It was stolen from us," says Hildebrandt's son, Joachim, a sales agent. "It was only property it's the only thing left to us."

The Hildebrandts are among millions around the world who are chasing their right to property seized either by the Communists or Nazis in central Europe. Five years after German reunification and Bonn's promise to return or pay compensation for illegally seized land, the process is still mired in controversy and complex rules that often get in the way of German against western Germans and German against Jew. With only a third of the 37 million applications settled, the backlog could take another decade to clear. The process is even slower in Poland and other countries, which have yet to devise mechanisms for many of the victims of totalitarianism to file claims.

In Germany, the right of property return was enshrined in the Unification Treaty signed five years ago with the approval of the four former Allied Powers. A key exception—made to satisfy Moscow—was land seized by Soviet troops between 1945 and the 1949 founding of the German Democratic Republic (DDR). These owners can get money, but not land. Since applications to reclaim property began to stream in soon as far away as Canada and Australia, sensational stories have grabbed the local headlines. A Jewish woman from New York City held up work on an office complex as the former Chechnya's Chelise Breznev in Berlin for months. She eventually agreed to a cash settlement and the promise of a plaque on the site dedicated to her family's memory. The chemical company IC

Farben, which supplied Zyklon B gas to Nazi death camps, put up a claim for its 68-acre plots of property, seized after 1945 by the Soviets, rather than settle for monetary compensation.

Last spring, Germany's constitutional court ruled against IC Farben and other industrialists that challenged the Unification Treaty. But smaller restitution disputes have played out across the former East Germany, sparking complaints that innocent citizens are being forced out of their homes to pay for an earlier generation's crimes. There was nothing, for example, to stop a Mercedes-driving speculator from evicting an apartment dweller in Leipzig in order to graft from a dead man's forgotten real estate. The law was quickly reformed to protect tenants and to favor investors with job-creating schemes over hirs who might hold on to a dormant property for years.

Now that the last Soviet troops have left eastern Germany, the issue of property loss

German Jews: Communists and Nazis took land



Charlotte Hildebrandt and son Joachim: "our property"

between 1945 and 1949 has reared its head. The Soviets left 172 military compounds, 54 airfields and 27 exercise fields—land equal in area to half of Prince Edward Island. Under a law that came into effect this year, those dispossessed between 1945 and 1949 can buy their property back at the current market price or receive a portion of its worth in compensation. "Basically, the more you had, the less you get," says Alexander Rosenkranz, a Frankfurt lawyer who has spoken out on behalf of the land claimants. "The law is wrong. It works against the acceptance of one of the basic concepts on which our society must respect fair property rights." Rosenkranz accuses the government of wanting to hang on to the contested property for financial reasons. "The Bonn government shifted the costs of restitution onto the people covered by selling off these lands." About a third of the land was owned by German aristocrats—many of whom were expelled by Soviet or German Communists. Many of their castles and summer houses are up for sale, many of

them snatched by the government sold in a glossy catalogue. Adolf Hentrich Graf von Arnim, 76, is among those who feel aggrieved by Bonn's handling of property expropriated by the Soviets. The von Arnim family had large holdings north of Berlin, including Babelsberg Castle, now being offered for sale for \$160 million by the government. Of that, the von Arnims stand to pocket only about \$900,000. "My family never had a chance to get our land back. We could only hear it, like anyone else," von Arnim says. The government responds that it would be impossible to restore every piece of property to its original owners, or compensate them at today's market value. "We simply can't pay the full amount," says Hansjürgen Schöler, president of the Federal Office for Property Claims. "We can't undo everything done by the GDR, but we are trying to correct the gross injustices."

In myriad of complex formulas and legal precedents that now determine who is entitled to what, one principle is clear: Jews and others persecuted by the Nazis have priority over others who may have later owned or occupied the same property. Jewish applicants receive far more than the 37 million claims in Germany. But correcting history's gross injustices is not always easy. In the Berlin suburb of Schmöckwitz, half of the village's 6,000 residents live on uncertain future land that the heirs of a former property developer, Richard Israel, have come forward to claim 3,768 plots of land, one of which is now the site of a Protestant church. Israel, who died in Theresienstadt concentration camp in 1943, was forced to sell off much of his holdings in the 1930s, as he believed his family narrowly wanted to get back what legally belongs to us," says family spokesman Wilfried Perle (left). But local residents—some whom have spent their entire lives in houses their parents purchased from Israel—fear they will lose everything. "We can't right a wrong with another wrong," says Schmöckwitz native Wolfgang Maletzki.

Politics inevitably creep into restitution efforts as neighboring countries grapple with competing moral claims. Many of the three million Sudeten Germans who were expelled from Czech border regions at the end of the Second World War, for example, are barred from reclaiming their property by a 1945 Czech decree. The Czech government refuses to rescind the decree, and has pressed Germany to turn to compensate Czech victims of the Nazis. Meanwhile, in the Czech Republic and Hungary, privatization laws that have been passed since the fall of communism allow individuals to reclaim property seized since the war. But lawmakers are still waffling over amendments to extend the right to Jewish survivors of Nazism, now dispersed around the world.

In Poland, officials are drafting a law that would cover confiscations during the Communist period. Instead of land, original owners would receive coupons that they can use to buy new property or stocks. The government has also been negotiating with the Catholic church and the Jewish community of Poland over the return of property owned by religious groups. The country's prewar Jewish community of three million owned more than 6,500 commercial properties, including 300 synagogues. But the issue of compensation for the millions of people forced out during the Nazi years has still not been fully addressed in the subject of restitution. Poland's new negotiations with the World Jewish Congress. "Jewish claims are consistent," says Wiesława Szulc, a Warsaw journalist. Szulc adds that allowing Jewish property claims would open a Pandora's box. "It's a question not only of Jews but of Ukrainians and Lithuanians."

Belonging all these claims is a Herculean task for any post-communist government. But the Hildebrandts are not giving up. They still own Berlin Wall property even as they wait for the German Federal Court in the Hague. Meanwhile, the Kohl government recently offered the owners a chance to buy their property back at half its current value. "That's a radioactive offer," says Joachim Hildebrandt, whose east Berlin lot is worth about \$7 million. Even former East German leader Erich Honecker (right) remarked in 1992 that national and real estate would be returned to the Berlin Wall case done. Of course, Honecker never mentioned that day after day in the Wall is gone, and Honecker is dead. The aging Charlotte Hildebrandt is still young for her land, in the hope she can leave her children a legacy that history took away from them. □

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WORLD

BOSNIA

The Serbs pull back

Russia fumes, but NATO appears to get its way

While after wave of NATO air attacks were not enough. Nor were American cruise missiles. And another round of diplomatic talks brought the usual result, a surface plan that did little to end the agony. 41, mostly old war-torn Bosnian Muslims and rebel Serbs in the former Yugoslavia. But late last week—under pressure from Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic, a key ally—Bosnia's Serbs finally agreed to withdraw their heavy guns from around Sarajevo.

In exchange, NATO promised a three-day pause in the bombing. But by then, the offensive against Serbian positions, which began Aug. 30, had set a pattern in which new developments that did absolutely nothing to end the conflict. Russian military and political leaders, including President Boris Yeltsin, were becoming increasingly skeptical in their opposition to the attacks. They accused NATO of committing "aggression" against the Serbs, and they threatened to violate international law and arms embargoes aimed at forcing the Serbs to the negotiating table. The Russian parliament has even said that they were prepared to go to Russia and act as human shields to prevent further bombing of Serbian positions.

"There's no doubt," said Konstantin Zaitsev, one of the legislators, "that the Serbs bear the brunt of a double standard by the international community."

Others had less patience for Bosnian Serb commander Gen. Ratko Mladic's insistence that he must keep his guns trained on Sarajevo to protect 120,000 Serb civilians from Muslim reprisals. "The international community can't be so harsh on us until they tell us off," said one of Mladic's spokesmen, Aleksa Blaskic. For the Western governments, which planned and approved the raids, the arrangement of the Serbs' withdrawal created an unexpected dilemma. They could increase the bombing—and risk an escalation of violence with the Bosnians—or they could call it off and hand a significant moral victory to the defiant Mladic.

Meanwhile, Russian military and Coast captured several Serb-held towns in western and central Bosnia, reducing the amount of territory under Bosnian Serb control by 10 percent. The assaults won 30,000 Serb refugees

fleeing towards the relative safety of Banja Luka, northwest of Sarajevo. That ground success against the Serbs, coupled with NATO's promises two weeks after the air campaign began, inspired the spirits of besieged Sarajevo.

To increase the pressure on the Serbs, Western forces fired several cruise missiles at Serbian surface-to-air missile sites in north-



Bosnian Serb refugees fleeing Croat forces

western Bosnia from an American workshop in the Atlantic Sea. As the attack continued, Russian opposition hardened, partly out of sympathy for the Serbs, and in part because Moscow felt that the Western powers were acting unilaterally and ignoring its concerns. In an incident thought by many to be related to the Russian was an unbalanced pretense. First a grenade at the U.S. embassy in Moscow, causing minor damage. "The Bosnian crisis has shown the West's treatment for a weakened Russia," said Dmitri Trenin, a military analyst with the Moscow Carnegie Center. "If Russia reaches the conclusion that the West doesn't want it as a partner, it will revert to an old-fashioned idea that it is alone in the world and that its two best friends are the Russian army and the Russian navy."

Assuming Treinin is correct, The West may pay a high price for alienating Moscow. As one of few permanent members of the UN Security Council, Russia must approve future UN peacekeeping activities in the Balkans. Moscow would also cast a vote in any UN-brokered peace agreement in Bosnia—as remote as such an agreement may seem.

BY AKI KISHIMOTO with correspondents' reports

ZHIRINOVSKY'S BRAWL

Russian ultranationalist Vladimir Zhirinovskiy boasted that his popularity would likely rise as a result of his televised brawl with a female parliamentarian. Critics belittled Zhirinovskiy's disgrace after he grabbed Yevgeniya Zhukovskaya around the neck and pulled her hair during an argument over political reform. But his out-spoken rambunctious and that Russian voters approved of such behavior. "Our voters love a bit of conflict, a shock to the system."

COVERT OPERATIONS

The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency is stepping up its espionage activities and considering more covert operations to influence events in other countries, director John Deutch said. He added that the agency's ability to engage in covert activity has suffered because of controversies over the Iraq crisis after in the mid-1980s and "activities in Central America." Deutch's defense of covert operations as "these activities the CIA undertakes to influence events overseas that are intended not to be attributable to this country."

FORBES GEARS UP

Metropolitan publisher Malcolm Forbes Jr. said he will decide within weeks whether to enter the Republican presidential race. Forbes, 46, who succeeded his late father as head of the Forbes magazine publishing empire, has already set up a campaign headquarters. He said that his lack of experience in public office would be an asset in the race. Among other outsiders who are entering presidential races are retired general Colin Powell, and Ross Perot, who finished third in the 1992 race.

IRAN TIGHTENS BORDER

Iran banned the import of soft drinks, toys, cosmetics, chewing gum, chocolate and other sweets. The ban on toys is aimed at slowing down exports to the U.S. and for the repayment of more than \$5 billion in debt. The Iranian parliament said commercial visitors would be treated as smugglers. But returning travelers would be allowed a limited number of such items.

WEIGHING THE RISKS

Even moderately overweight people may a higher risk of dying early, says a study published in the New England Journal of Medicine. The study, which followed 116,000 nurses over 18 years, observed higher death rates in women who gained more than 22 lb after age 18. Higher weights were linked to heart disease, as well as cancer—chiefly of the breast and colon.

World NOTES



FIGHTING WORDS: Palestinian argue with an Israeli soldier in the West Bank town of Hebron. Clashes erupted last week in the town, where 400 Jewish settlers live in a fenced compound amid 100,000 Arabs. Two years after Israel and the PLO signed a historic accord, Israel's desire to keep troops in Hebron remains a stumbling block to expanded Palestinian self-rule. But PLO leader Yasser Arafat said a new deal was near.

Women's accord

After 10 days of debate over a global statement to advance the interests of women, delegates to a UN conference in Beijing issued a declaration affirming that women's rights are inseparable from internationally recognized human rights and freedom. Delegates from secular and religious women or reproductive issues such as abortion and birth control were overcome by a clause in the preamble that recognizes cultural variations around the world. But a highly publicized push to include lesbian women under a section on discrimination was blown out of the door by statements—despite objections from 20 countries, most in the West.

While the UN document is ambitious, several of the 180 nations agreed to commit more funds to the needs of women. In India that could mean improved education for girls, in Britain better day care, and in the United States efforts to end violence against women. The conference also contributed to

the cause of Chinese women, who felt the impact of 40,000 foreigners and a plague through that occurred heavily on the problems facing women in China. Hundreds of protesters police arrested delegates, but refrained from making arrests or breaking up demonstrations.

The gloves are off

An expert witness told jurors at the murder trial of former Israeli soldier O. J. Simpson that a glove found at the scene of the crime was the same type as gloves Simpson often wore in his television spots. Several television clips of a former Simpson in cool weather were played to the court during the first week of rebuttal by prosecutor Marcia Clark. Meanwhile, defense lawyers refused to turn up their own case, announcing they have a surprise witness they would like to call to the stand. The witness, an FBI agent working on a terrorist conspiracy trial in New York, is expected to contradict testimony already given by an FBI colleague, an apparent attempt by the defense to paint more holes in the prosecution's case.



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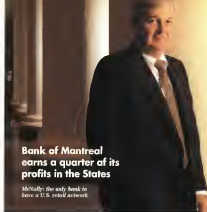


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In the flurry of cash-for-dollar deals in the U.S. communications and other service industries this year, there was a low-profile but distinctive Canadian presence. Canadian banks—in particular, the Toronto-Dominion Bank—supplied some of the highly sophisticated financial products that enabled the deals to close. Although Canada's Big Five banks have been significant players outside the country for years, their importance in the United States has never been greater. The TD Bank, known for its expertise in financing the newest communications sector, made deals this year—after Charter Bankruptcy Corp and Bankers Trust New York Corp—on the making chart that are the banking industry's equivalent of the pay music charts. "We're here the lead bank in numerous transactions recently" said Michael McNally, TD Bank's New York City-based senior vice president in charge of U.S. operations. "This is a great year."

That sentiment is echoed by executives of several other Canadian banks as they aggressively expand into the U.S. market. For some from domestic, most of them have targeted the United States as their best prospect for growth. Initially, they noticed that their strongest asset is the highly con-



Bank of Montreal earns a quarter of its profits in the States

McNally: the only bank to have a U.S. retail network

SOUTHERN EXPOSURES

Canadian bankers are turning a hopeful eye to the U.S. market

politic U.S. market would be their experience in running vast branch networks that cater to consumers. But over the past few years, most of them have focused on winning large corporate customers. "Canada is a mature market," said David Robertson, senior vice-president and general manager of the Royal Bank of Canada's U.S. operations. He said that the Royal Bank has already covered 20 to 30 per cent of the Canadian market in all of the most important sectors like residential mortgages or currency trade. "Let's learn if we want to grow, we've got to go south." Added Mueller: "The U.S. market is 15 times the size of Canada's—it has tremendous potential for us."

But the U.S. market is also crowded, which makes it difficult to secure profitable niches. In addition to all the domestic U.S. banks,

there are credit unions, resulting in an aggressive bid by Citicredit Bank and Chase Manhattan Corp. in August. That deal created the largest bank in the United States, with \$400 billion in assets. The recent course of mergers has driven up near U.S. bank share prices to more than two times their book value—a measure of a company's underlying asset value less its liabilities. By contrast, just five years ago the shares of some of the big U.S. banks were trading for less than their book value.

At current prices, Wells says, Canadian banks cannot afford to try or merge with large American institutions. Another obstacle they face is the weak Canadian dollar, which would effectively increase the cost of any U.S. investment. In addition, Canadian accounting rules require that if a domestic bank takes over another institution, any previous

paid above book value would have to be written off against the bank's profits. That requirement, which does not apply to U.S. companies, means that if a bank makes a big sweet acquisition it sacrifices short-term profits. And that, in turn, would anger existing shareholders.

The consolidation binge in the United States, however—triggered partly by changes in U.S. banking laws that are reducing loans on the mortgage and the amount of loans to—may present another kind of opportunity for Canadian banks. Right now there are more than 10,000 banks operating in the United States—compared with a Canadian total of 58, of which 30 are large enough. Wells said that as U.S. banks continue to merge in the quest for more efficiency, they will occasionally decide to sell off some of their assets. "In that kind of environment," he said, "we could find opportunities for smaller acquisitions." Among the operators the Royal Bank would like to buy, he added, are businesses that cater to wealthy individuals such as retail stock brokerage firms and investment management companies.

The Royal Bank's decision to seek a listing on the New York Stock Exchange could make such moves easier. With a stock listing, a Canadian bank could acquire a U.S. company using its exchange of shares rather than a cash payment. And by swapping shares, the bank could avoid the kind of accounting problems that would cut into its profits.

Of course, a U.S. stock market listing offers another potential advantage: it can exert upward pressure on the share price. Although U.S. investors can already buy Canadian bank shares by trading on Canadian or other foreign stock markets, as Wells noted, listing expands the potential market—at least because the listing requires the bank to report financial information in a manner consistent with other listed banks. That makes it easier for investors to compare financial statements, increasing the likelihood that they will buy shares. The Bank of Montreal was the first Canadian bank to list its shares on the New York

exchange, in October 1994. Since then, its share price has jumped 20 per cent to \$30, although analysts attribute much of that gain to the bank's comparatively good financial performance. The bank's share price outperformed all other Canadian bank shares—with the exception of the TD Bank, which also rose about 20 per cent as the bank recovered from an earlier period of weak performance.

The Bank of Montreal has been aggressively aggressive in its attack on the U.S. market. Alan McNally, chief executive of Chicago-based Harris Bankruptcy Inc., which was acquired by the Bank of Montreal in 1984, says that the Bank of Montreal now owns more than a quarter of its operating profits in the United States. The bank's objective is to earn 50 per cent of its profits there by 2000.

Unlike most other Canadian-owned banks, Harris Bank has a large retail banking operation. Even retail bankers consider Harris a giant—clinging, among other things, to its base in the midwestern states, where the economy is growing strongly and there is relatively little competition. "There are about 1,000 people for each bank branch in most of the United States and Canada," McNally said. "But here in Illinois, there are about 5,000 people per branch." Last year, the bank bought another small, Chicago-based bank, Schubert Bank.

But despite Harris's retail thrust, the Bank of Montreal, like its Canadian rivals, is also going after the corporate finance market. In that segment of banking, the competition is especially stiff because major international competitors are vying for the business of the same 500 or so corporate clients. They use large amounts of capital, generate big cash flow and operate in many countries. As a result, those companies require the kind of complex financial services that the banks are determined to deliver—or a hefty fee. Says Bruce Birmingham, vice-chairman of the Bank of Nova Scotia, "We don't want to just make a loan any more. We want to provide a range of services."

In addition to traditional corporate loans, Canadian banks are also offering financial services such as foreign exchange trading, debt and equity issues, lease specifications and complex structured finance deals, which of ten pay fees to the bank that exceeds those that were the motivation behind the Royal Bank's decision earlier this year to hire a team of equity derivatives specialists for its Canadian Securities Inc. branch, the bank's newest most dealer. Those specialists will be used, among other things, to develop highly sophisticated products that are expected to attract more corporate business. The derivatives specialists could be used, for instance, to develop a package of products that would protect a company's ability to raise capital, even if its share price fell.

Although the banks' goal targets into foreign territory have sometimes been followed by costly failures—such as their massive losses in underdeveloped countries like Mexico and Brazil in the early 1990s—Canadian bankers mean that they are being cautious with their U.S. expansion. The Royal Bank's Robertson says that by focusing primarily on so-called investment-grade corporations—the largest and most financially conservative companies—the bank reduces its risks. "I think that what we are doing in the United States is less risky than what we do in Canada, where we lend to all kinds of small and medium-sized companies on which we have much less information," Canadian bank customers, whose interest rates and bank services fees get audited up every time the banks make big expensive mistakes, can only hope that that assessment is correct.

BRUNDA BALGULSHI



'If we want to grow, we've got to go south'

Robertson: the Royal Bank targets large corporate customers

Business NOTES

A hot property in play again

Rockefeller Center, the landmark Art Deco office complex in downtown Manhattan, has been abandoned by its majority shareholder, Miraflores Estate Co., which claims that it is unable to pay the \$1.6-billion mortgage on the building. In the meantime, the qualified court in Rockefeller Center Properties Inc., the trust that holds the mortgage, Rockefeller Center is home to the Radio City Music Hall, as well as the head offices of the NBC television network. The Associated



Rockefeller Center deals

Press was service and the publishing company Simon & Schuster Inc. Miraflores acquired the complex in 1989, but it now claims that it is too expen-

sive to maintain and too difficult to sell. A group of investors, led by Chicago-based, financial Samuel Zell, announced plans to invest \$240 million in the trust and become a 50-per-cent partner in its holdings.

Last week, however, Goldman, Sachs & Co. floated a rival bid for Rockefeller Center. Goldman is offering to purchase \$135 million of new stock in Rockefeller Center Properties, in addition to providing \$200 million in cash. Industry analysts say that a bidding war

could ensue between the two investment groups. Goodman and Co., a Toronto investment firm, holds a five-per-cent stake in the trust operating on behalf of its clients.

Ltd. of Toronto, as well as WIC and Baton. Currently, WIC uses CTV stations in Vancouver and Victoria as well as six non-CTV television stations.

Inflation chills

Canada's annual rate of inflation declined to 2.3 per cent in August, from 2.6 per cent in July and a peak of 2.9 per cent in May. According to Statistics Canada, depressed prices for crude oil reduced the price of gasoline and other petroleum products. Lower fruit and vegetable prices also resulted in diminished inflationary pressure. Following widespread harvests in August, vegetable and fruit prices dropped 12.4 per cent compared with the same month a year earlier. Lower salaries, mortgage rates and other fixed items also helped to tame the pace of inflation.

Although wage increases under major contract settlements increased in July, they were muted to fall short of the monthly inflation rate. The federal human resources department reports that union contracts covering 60,000 employees were negotiated in July at an average rate of increase of 1.3 per cent. This was up from an average 0.6 per cent in June.

DEFICIT DECLINE

Higher tax revenues and reduced government spending combined to cut the monthly federal deficit to \$1.4 billion in July. According to the finance department, tax revenue jumped by 9.6 per cent to \$10.8 billion, while spending declined by 5.1 per cent to \$12 billion. That gain, however, was offset by a 15 per-cent increase in interest charges on the national debt. Ottawa is projecting a \$22.7-billion budget deficit for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1994.

HIGH-ENERGY OFFER

Canadian investors exhibited a strong appetite for shares in Pirety-Canada, which are being sold by Ottawa. Last week, the federal government set this price for Pirety shares at \$14.85 each. The value of the privatization deal is \$1.75 billion. Although the federal government still holds a 20-per-cent interest in the Calgary-based oil and gas company, it is expected to sell that stake in the near future.

AN AFFORDABLE PRICE

Minority shareholders of Ford Motor Co. of Canada Ltd. opposed an offer from the auto maker's U.S. parent to acquire their stock in the company for \$185 a share. Dominion investors, who hold about six per cent of Ford Motor Co. of Canada subsidiary, and they insist that their stake is worth more than they are being offered. Ford's initial offer was \$150 a share. Despite investor objections, Delaware-based Ford controls 84 per cent of the Canadian operation, and dominated the vote to accept the outstanding minority interest.

VW SETTLES DISPUTE

After five weeks of tense negotiation, Europe's largest automaker, Volkswagen AG of Ingolstadt, Germany, struck an agreement with its union Volkswagenwerk, which secured a groundbreaking 20-per-cent raise in its work week to avoid layoffs two years ago, agreed to a four-per-cent pay hike and two years of job security. The agreement has been agreed to more flexible working hours to allow Volkswagen to respond quickly to shifts in world demand for its products.

A RECORD TRADE DEFICIT

The United States posted its worst-ever trade deficit in the second quarter of 1992. The deficit climbed to \$43.62 billion (\$1.51 per \$100 per cent from the first-quarter level of \$39.93 billion. Analysts blame the increase on a weak performance by the American dollar, which made imports more expensive.

THE NATION'S BUSINESS



Forgetting the lessons of the 1992 referendum

BY PETER C. NEWMAN

In his letter to a German friend, Albert Camus, the Algerian-born novelist and Nobel laureate, defined once and for all the essence of being French. "This is what separated us from you," he wrote. "We were satisfied to serve the power of your nation, and we dreamed of giving ours a new life."

Presumably the same emotional impulse will decide the outcome of Jacques Parizeau's referendum. If enough Quebecers believe the dream of giving their "nation" its "truth," the Oct. 30 vote will favor independence and Canada, as the country that, according to the United Nations, has come the closest to creating a utopia on Earth, will disintegrate. As long ago as 1964, André Laurendeau, one of Quebec's seminal thinkers and co-chairman of the 1963-1971 Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism, observed that our nationalism springs from the desire that our French-Canadian nation fulfill its own truth completely, and embrace its own national vocation, thus preparing itself for its supernatural mission.

That notion that Quebec has a special destiny exists inside every English-Canadian's mind. Just again there, I think of groups that fill the space between the United States and Quebec, has always been central to the French view of the rest of Canada. The argument has forever been polarized between the national and the emotional. "Business people are driven by an economic choice," I was recently told by Jean Paré, chief of Libération, the authoritative newspaper on current affairs magazine in Quebec. "But for the ordinary people, choosing between Canada or Quebec is mostly a political, cultural and emotional choice, a question of appearance and identity."

Canadians are first in my referendum, the side that captures the emotion of the voters. What has been made by English-language commentators and TV commentators at the party passionate "we the people" declare

What the poets said was a damn sight more authentic than the bleat that voting Yes would mean increased mortgage and car payments

that lacked all the Parti Québécois referendum campaign. Certainly some were far too polite to say the nerve ends of the cord cut who believe the Canadian psyche can find expression in balance sheets and cost-benefit analysis. But to those few of us who feel passionately about Canada (and about people more than the parts that was a damn sight more authentic than that mental bludgeon in Liberal Leader David Johnston's prediction that voting No would mean increased mortgage and car payments. As Jean Marc Lévesque, the province's beleaguered publisher, put it last week: "Emotions are starting to be felt in Quebec."

The Quebecs being followed us far by the No side is hauntingly similar to the strategy the federalists were pursuing three years ago this week (Sept. 18) when Brian Mulroney called the national referendum on the Charlottetown accord. Victory then was there for the proponents of the Yes side to lose and they did.

The biggest miscalculation by the confederate party's architects was that the referendum's outcome would swing on the substance of its propositions. They were convinced, would guarantee victory, since it seemed to

them that after half a decade of negotiation, the fact that the Charlottetown accord's 17 signatories had achieved unanimous agreement was nothing short of a miracle.

Instead, the new mood in Quebec became more of a cerebral than a document, and all sorts of hidden emotional agendas came into play. The No forces tapped into the underground rivers of loathing for the political process that polluted the debate—and determined its results. Anti-Quebec feelings in parts of English Canada were stronger than anyone suspected.

At the same time, the photograph of Mulroney turning up a document, during a fiery speech in Sherbrooke, Que., with the implied warning that Canadians had better support his constitution if they wanted the country to survive, proved to be very costly counterproductive. The 1992 vote became a glitche on Mulroney's distant popularity, just as the 1995 vote is shaping up to be an endorsement of Lucien Bouchard's money ability to tap into the passion that is French Canada.

During the 30-day 1992 campaign, attention focused on Quebec's demand for "distinct society" status. That demand made it appear that Canada was developing into a multicultural state, with more than one state of citizenship, particularly since under the Charlottetown deal, Quebec was guaranteed a proportional share of the seats in the House of Commons.

Then, in late the country's cities—excluding most political leaders outside Quebec, the business lobby, most mainstream journalists and anyone who counted himself among the right-wing—embraced the accord. Every cynical snicker of Charlottetown's relevance to its advantages. Yet, during the referendum campaign, support for the accord swayed like a poorly laid sweater. The problem in the fall of 1992, as in the autumn of 1965, at the time of the claim has come to an end. Canadians got fed of delirium to authority, and they chose to follow their elites. That's precisely what's happening in Quebec today. The business elites of the province are voting No, but the populist politicians who led the Yes camp have voted the referendum.

So, the continuing similarity in the seemingly unlimited capacity of the federalists to go to. Last week's statement by Lucien Bouchard, the federal minister responsible for the referendum, that Ottawa would "respect" Quebec's role to separate out the ground under the federalist. Ontario Premier, Prime Minister Jean Chrétien rushed in to point out that "there is no mechanism in the Constitution for separation" and that the 10 provincial legislatures would have to approve any new move. But it was too late. Parizeau and company had already granted the legitimacy that had been lacking in the second round of the federalist Quebec independence. It could not turn out to have been a Quebec blunder.

The Feds could end up once again watching defeat from the jaws of victory.

Healers or Quacks?

BY PATRICIA CHISHOLM

When moments of entering Arlene Olson's Calgary office, even casual visitors are likely to be seduced by the beauty and serenity that permeates the softly lit space. Difficult to define but evocative to recall, the mesmerizing scents capture up visions of summer forests, freshly peeled fruit or shavings from fragrant woods. Olson, a massage therapist who also offers aromatherapy, says more and more people are discovering that natural fragrances, carefully combined, can have powerful healing and rejuvenating effects. Usually, aromatic odors are massaged into the body, but simple inhalation is also common. Olson notes that nurses in British hospitals use aromatherapy for patients with anxiety and depression, and to make incontinent patients more comfortable. Her own practice includes clients who use the soothing scents in combination with massage to alleviate pain caused by broken bones or to reduce swelling from varicose veins—or simply to relieve stress. "The oils bring pleasure," Olson says, "and pleasure reduces pain."

Like millions of other Canadians, Olson's clientele are increasingly attracted by unconventional forms of health care. They are experimenting with a huge range of alternatives, from new types of chiropractic and acupuncture for chronic pain, to herbal medicine for conditions that range from menopause to acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS). Only a decade ago, such alternatives were widely viewed as far out on the medical fringe, noted by allegations of unorthodoxy or, worse, outright quackery. Now, every month seems to bring another book on the subject, while many large drugstores are now listing a wide range of herbal remedies, and holistic health clinics are proliferating across the country. "Conventional medicine is losing its footing with chronic illness," says Zoltan Rona, a Toronto physician whose second book about natural ways to maintain long-term health was published this year. "People are beginning to realize they can keep up conventional treatments for diseases, like cancer, while improving their overall rate and quality of life by using natural therapies."

According to independent surveys, about 20 per cent of Canadians opt for some type of alternative treatment. Chiropractic leads the way with nine per cent. Sixty of these treatments come under provincial health insurance: chiropractic is partially paid for in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario, while some naturopathic services are covered in British Columbia. Costs range widely, from about \$175 an hour for the services of a holistic MD (which may not be covered by the provincial insurance

Therapies once viewed as fringe are becoming mainstream

plan) to about \$25 for a follow-up visit to a chiropractor. In any event, most patients combine their trips to alternative healers with visits to mainstream medical practitioners. In fact, many report high confidence in their MDs, and say they simply want more health-care options. Of those who try unconventional means, many also cite a powerful aversion to drugs and invasive techniques such as surgery.

For physicians, the soaring belief in alternative health care presents a quandary. A small percentage embrace holistic medicine in their own practices, offering services such as acupuncture and nutritional counselling. The vast majority, however, are skeptical. "The vast majority of people who come to me for alternative medicine are largely psychological, many believe," The placebo effect

seems to walk the middle road, acknowledging that patients may feel better if they try such alternatives, so long as they do not abandon conventional treatment. The benefits of alternative medicine are largely psychological, many believe. "The placebo effect



■ The healing touch, patient Linda Rayn (left): at least 20 per cent of Canadians have tried some type of alternative medicine

is very powerful," says Toronto oncologist Robert Bockman. "So it must be doing some good."

Other doctors, however, argue that alternative health practices could be doing a lot of harm. In virtually every province, medical licensing authorities—which are administered by MDs—are investigating doctors who offer alternative health care and, in some cases, threatening to revoke their licenses. The authorities insist that they are protecting public safety, but others say that such explanations are a smokescreen. "This resistance is about maintaining the power of the medical profession," says William LaValley, a Nova Scotia physician whose practice in the seaside town of Chester was the object of complaints by several doctors. "A small number of doctors who run the profession are trying to restrict choice in health care, and they are not interested in the fact that so many people are getting well and we are saving so much money."

Tom Mountford, for one, believes that no one has the right to control access to alternative forms of health care. Mountford, a project leader for a Vancouver group that offers support and information for

patients, stressed at 1995 that he was infected with HIV, but was believed to have AIDS. He began experimenting with natural therapies almost immediately and first tried a homeopathic remedy to treat a tooth infection, the problem disappeared within two days, he claims. Next, Mountford credits a range of alternative treatments, from nutritional counselling to acupuncture and herbs, with helping to alleviate the side-effects of AIDS drugs and to control his pain.

"It's a whole new frontier," he says. "It's exciting when you see something working." Earl Berger, a health-policy consultant who publishes the Toronto-based *Canada Health Monitor* in conjunction with management consultants Pricewaterhouse, says that holy healers—those micron trendsetters—are spearheading the move toward alternative medicine. But interest in natural therapies is strong among other age groups as well. "This is a very disadvantaged socio-economic group," says Berger. "People are searching for a different way of living, and alternative medicine is part of that search." Between 25 and 30 per cent of working Canadians report that they have suffered health problems because of stress in the workplace. Many are also convinced that their misfortune is largely contaminated, and that their health is suffering as a result. For many, Berger says, common sense dictates lower expenditure and uncomfortable medical tests and prescription drugs, and more emphasis on diet, relaxation techniques and smaller lifestyles. "People are turning back to the basics in all aspects of life—the politics and spirituality," Berger says. "Mindfulness is becoming."

That may be why so many are drawn to traditional ways of healing, which rely mostly on non-invasive, drugless techniques. Chiropractic is celebrating its 100th anniversary this year, an event that will be commemorated with a series of four new Canadian stamps, including one depicting the Port Perry (Ont.) born healer, Daniel David Palmer. Homeopathy, which began in Germany in the late 1700s, was widely practised in North America until the early 20th century, when advances in modern medicine—such as the development of antibiotics—drove it off the medical map. Chiropractic remedies, such as herbs and acupuncture, are now enjoying a rebirth.

In fact, alternative medicine has never fallen into obscurity in Europe and Asia as they did in North America—and now they are coming on extra strong. Members of the British Royal Family, including Prince Charles, are enthusiastic users of homeopathy, and sales of the remedies are shooting up all over Europe. 20 to 25 per cent in the United Kingdom in 1995 over the previous year, and 30 per cent in Greece and Portugal. In France, four out of five herbal remedies are prescribed by doctors, while 77 per cent of pain clinics in

The new treatments present a quandary for doctors

Germany use acupuncture. Interest in alternative therapies is also surging in the United States. In 1992, the National Institutes of Health—the leading public institution for medical research—established an Office for the Study of Alternative Medicine, with a budget of \$2.7 million. In 1990, spending on alternative remedies by American consumers is estimated to have reached \$18.6 billion, more than was spent that year on visits to primary-care physicians (not including hospital visits).

For many patients, the highly personalized attention offered by alternative health practitioners is a powerful draw. An initial consultation often takes more than an hour. The healer may take dozens of questions, not just about a particular ailment but about problems at work or at home, diet, exercise and environmental influences. The patient may receive a careful physical examination and detailed directions for lifestyle changes. Medical doctors, by comparison, spend an average of seven to 10 minutes with each patient, and it is estimated that three-quarters of all office visits to general practitioners end with a prescription for drugs.

Lake Mary, Colorado, who eventually find themselves using other natural health care. Linda Ayres did not go looking for it. Ayres, 50, and her husband, John, run a small boat-chartering business in Pacific, PE-1. About four years ago, she began to experience uncomfortable nonspecific symptoms, such as depression and flat fatigue. "My doctor stopped an estrogen patch on me and I didn't think about it," she recalls. But her doctor found a lump in her breast a few years later, and although it proved to be benign, the scare got her thinking. "I suddenly realized that there was a risk of cancer with the



■ Aronathapatt Aron, 50-year-old, model demonstrating acupuncture points (right) giving pleasure and relieving pain

channelled through the body along specific pathways. Long, thin needles are inserted into the body at specific points along these channels, which are believed to be vital for healing and reducing pain.

Therapeutic Touch

Developed by a New York City nurse in the early 1970s, therapeutic touch has since gained support in the United States and Canada. There are no formal credentials for Therapeutic Touch, but training programs are offered in Ontario and Alberta. Therapists believe that the technique can help the patient direct his or her own energy towards healing. Although no scientific studies support the claim, many patients report that the slow sweep of the hands and arms just above their bodies promotes relaxation, reduces anxiety and promotes healing.

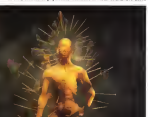
Herbalism

Established in the late 18th century by German physician Samuel Hahnemann, homeopathy is based on the theory that the root of the cure

patch, so I took it off," Ayres recalls. "But then, it was as though I was being jolted into consciousness all at once. I awoke help."

Ayres found a herbalist who uses Chinese medicine, including acupuncture and herbs. Three times a day, she drinks a bitter tea made from the bark and leaves of 16 different plants to help keep her symptoms under control. At a cost of about \$20 to \$100 a month for the herbs and \$30 for an hour-long consultation, the treatment is not cheap, but Ayres says it was the peace of mind and natural remedies that she found. "I don't see it as happy, however, about the reaction of her GP. He said we were wasting my money," she says. "I don't think he will be the doctor for me in the future."

In fact, studies of physicians' attitudes towards alternative therapies



■ Linda Ayres, 50, and her husband, John, run a small boat-chartering business in Pacific, PE-1. About four years ago, she began to experience uncomfortable nonspecific symptoms, such as depression and flat fatigue.

reveal a deeply divided profession. Many medical teachers in the development of community health sciences at the University of Calgary. A study published in *Journal of the Canadian Family Physician* in 1992 found that 65 per cent of general practitioners and 44 per cent in Alberta had referred patients to alternative health-care practitioners, mostly for chiropractic, osteopathy, acupuncture and massage. Doctors remain highly skeptical of a number of other therapies, she says, such as reflexology and herbal medicine. Verhoff noted, however, that physicians vastly underestimate the number of their patients using them. "The most common over-the-counter of people who try such therapies—other than chiropractic—keep their little secret from their physicians for fear of censure. Some MDs feel that they are in competition with alternative therapies," Verhoff added. "And they are concerned about liability—what if they make a referral and it doesn't work? Could they be sued?"

Despite such reservations, there are signs that the medical establishment is responding to the public push for more choice in health care. Last year, the British Columbia ministry of health announced that it planned to establish a college of acupuncturists to regulate the field, similar to the provincial college that governs physicians and nurses. And the British Columbia Medical Association is forming a committee to deal with issues related to alternative medicine. "In Canada, medicine has evolved on a scientific basis, and that is paramount," says Aron Gung, the Indianapolis physician who chairs the committee. "But we don't want to be exclusive to other traditions."

In Alberta, acupuncture is now offered as an option to health professionals at the University of Alberta in Edmonton, and the Alberta Medical Association recently offered its first continuing education course in alternative medicine. Toronto's St. Michael's Hospital has trained 120 nurses in therapeutic touch, which uses gentle movement of the hands and arms just above the skin to promote healing, particularly after surgery. And research on the effectiveness of various alternative treatments is growing, including a \$800,000 study examining the use of chiropractic to treat asthma in children. Pondered by a con-

THE ALTERNATIVE LINEUP

Chiropractic

The single most popular alternative therapy, chiropractic also boasts the most recognition by the medical establishment and the highest professional standards. Candidates for the designation of doctor of chiropractic must have three years of university before being admitted to a four-year training program, and practitioners are regulated in all provinces.

Chiropractors believe that manipulation of the spine is highly effective in dealing with back pain.

And since such adjustments may affect the nervous system, they say, treatments can have a positive impact on other areas of the body, including the musculoskeletal and respiratory systems. Many medical doctors, however, believe that chiropractic is useless in treating certain back conditions, such as muscle spasms and spinal disc problems.

Acupuncture

The ancient Chinese practice of acupuncture is based on the principle that energy is

channelled through the body along specific pathways. Long, thin needles are inserted into the body at specific points along these channels, which are believed to be vital for healing and reducing pain. Independent studies have shown that acupuncture is effective for pain management, apparently because it releases natural painkilling chemicals in the brain and promotes deep muscle relaxation.

Canadian doctors, dentists, and physiotherapists can prescribe acupuncture after just three days of training, while other practitioners may have studied for several years. The discipline is regulated in Alberta and Quebec, while British Columbia expects to establish a self-regulating college of acupuncturists by the end of this year.

According to homeopaths, the sick should be treated with substances that, if given in large, unbroken amounts, would produce the same symptoms as the disease. To avoid this, the substances—usually plant extracts—are so highly diluted that virtually no trace of the medicinal ingredient remains in the solution. Dozens of studies have been conducted on homeopathy, but only a handful suggest a confirmatory medicinal benefit other than the placebo effect. Still, homeopathy remains one of the fastest-growing alternative therapies in Canada.

In fact, homeopathy is one of the fastest-growing alternative therapies in Canada. A recent survey of 1,000 people found that homeopathy was the most popular alternative therapy used by 10 per cent of respondents. Homeopathy is also one of the fastest-growing alternative therapies in Canada.

As in the case of the other alternative therapies, the medical establishment is divided on the issue. The International Academy of Homeopathy, a Toronto-based organization, has been designated, Homeopathic Practitioner.

Herbal Medicine

Herbs, or botanicals as they are sometimes called, have been used for centuries to treat illness. They are one of the fastest-growing areas of alternative medicine, with many Canadian practitioners carrying a wide range of herbal remedies, usually in pill form. Typically, herbs are recommended by naturopaths and doctors who use alternative techniques. Substances such as ginseng, which is extracted from the roots of a perennial, three-year-growing plant, are popular for colds, while peppermint

Naturopathy

Naturopaths practice a range of alternative therapies, including nutritional counselling, herbal medicine, acupuncture and homeopathy. They are regulated by the government in British Columbia, Ontario, and Saskatchewan, but not in Quebec. The training program that leads to the designation, Doctor of Naturopathic Medicine,

Reflexology

The origin of reflexology is unclear, but it first became popular in the early 1900s. It is based on the theory that the body is divided into 10 energy zones, which are linked to specific organs on the feet. When one or more of these zones become blocked due to illness, athletes, say, the source of the problem can be traced to the feet. By manipulating the feet, athletes can improve their blood flow to the muscles and improve their performance.

Reflexology is also used by many alternative health practitioners. It is based on the theory that the body is divided into 10 energy zones, which are linked to specific organs on the feet. When one or more of these zones become blocked due to illness, athletes, say, the source of the problem can be traced to the feet. By manipulating the feet, athletes can improve their blood flow to the muscles and improve their performance.

Aromatherapy

Aromatherapy is a form of alternative therapy that uses essential oils to promote health and well-being. It is based on the theory that the body is divided into 10 energy zones, which are linked to specific organs on the feet. When one or more of these zones become blocked due to illness, athletes, say, the source of the problem can be traced to the feet. By manipulating the feet, athletes can improve their blood flow to the muscles and improve their performance.

across of chiropractors based in Los Angeles, the study is jointly supervised by Mikolajka Sears, director of the Firestone Regional Chest and Allergy Unit at St. Joseph's Hospital in Hawthorne, and Jeffrey Davis, a chiropractor and family doctor based in Oxnard. Sears says, "I don't think we need this study—we need some objective evidence about whether it works or not."

For many doctors, that is the crux of the matter. Backlund, who is associate professor at the University of Toronto, a clinician at Sunnybrook Regional Cancer Centre in Toronto and coauthor of the 1995 book, *Major or Minor? and a coming release, *What You Really Need to Know About Cancer*, believes that only a handful of alternative remedies have been proven effective: acupuncture for pain, chiropractic for lower back problems and aromatherapy. Chiropractic remedy made from 12 different herbs for controlling childhood eczema. But in most cases, he says, the healing apparently experienced by patients of natural therapists—while it may be real—is not due to chemical or biochemical processes, either. It comes from the psychological benefits of peaceful attention, healthy lifestyles and the considerable power of the placebo effect. "People are frustrated with artificial science," Backlund acknowledges. "When you are sick, you need support, of a person or a spirit. Mother's chicken soup works precisely because mother is giving it to you."*

Most physicians are less willing to speak publicly about their reservations. Privately, however, many agree with the views of Maria VanLunde's deputy registrar at the British Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons. Alternative treatments have their place,



Healing, while real, may often be due to psychology

he says, but not as a replacement for standard scientific procedures. "If someone has cancer," he says, "and they have tried surgery and radiation first, then they want to try some Mexican homeopaths or herbs—well, if it's not actually harmful, then as a treatment of last resort, OK." But even more than some patients angry Rosalie Farre, was diagnosed with breast cancer 28 years ago and underwent a mastectomy. Eight years later, cancer was found in her other breast and Farre selected to be a long-term patient. She refused to undergo radiation and chemotherapy, claiming that they would do more harm than good. Instead, she took massive doses of vitamins and minerals under the supervision of a physician interested in holistic health. That was 16 years ago and her health remains good, a fact she credits to the 20 to 28 vitamins and mineral pills she still takes every morning. "The only thing is not to panic," says Farre. "Read all the information you can, and then take responsibility for your own health. You are the only one who can cure yourself."

Of course, many questions remain about alternative therapies and the people who practice them. Parvati Spence offers acupuncture and Chinese herbal remedies in her Halifax clinic. Trained in California, Spence spent three years earning a diploma in oriental medicine after obtaining an undergraduate degree in psychology and Asian studies. A year of her studies included training in Western-style medicine and prescription drugs. Like many natural therapists, Spence believes that alternative medicine should be much more widely supervised by government. Chiropractic is regulated in all provinces and supervised in Alberta and Quebec, while British Columbia expects to begin in regulations by the end of this year. Naturopathy is subject to provincial law in British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario and Saskatchewan, but virtually all other types of alternative therapies remain unregulated. And while such well-estab-



Dr. Ian MacFarlane: melodic touch eases patients and frustrates doctors

lished therapies as homeopathy and massage therapies may have professional associations, most often do not. "That can lead to a lot of uneasiness among people who practice natural therapies," Spence says. "Inchless doctors or physical therapists who take quick weekly courses in things like acupuncture."

Comments also need to know that the effectiveness of many natural remedies remains very much in question. Homeopathy, for instance, uses highly diluted solutions of plants and other substances that proponents say have curative effects for ailments ranging from allergies to gastrointestinal problems. The dilutions, however, are so extreme that even many homeopaths agree there is virtually no trace of the active ingredient remaining in the final remedy. They speculate that, by drinking the solution, they somehow sense a picture or impression of the ingredient's molecular structure in the water that while some recent studies have shown that homeopathic remedies can have a positive effect, many scientists believe that their main power is psychological.

They take a similarly skeptical view of some so-called miracle cures, generally herbs or other substances that true believers say can cure any cancer or other disease. One such Canadian remedy, a herbal mixture called Essiac, is sold around the world and has many supporters among naturopaths and doctors who practice holistic medicine. Essiac was first widely used in the 1930s by an Ontario nurse named Rene Cass. (Essiac is later misspelled backwards.) She sold the recipe, which uses Indian rhubarb, sheep sorrel, slippery elm and burdock root, to a Canadian chemist in 1937, and it is now distributed by Ottavabased Essiac International. One unit, which includes enough for about a week of treatment, costs \$29.95. Most doctors, however, do not believe Essiac works. According to a 1989 Health Canada bulletin, a trial carried out by 112 Canadian family practitioners in 1982 found that Essiac had no therapeutic effect, the

most recent occurred in a 1982 test at the National Cancer Institute in Bethesda, Md.

More problems are remedies that can do more harm. Liver specialist James Woolf, a naturopath who is a consultant professor at the University of California at Los Angeles, advises strongly against using any herb-based remedies. While some are harmless, he says, many are toxic to the liver. The herbs he has in mind, for example, is sometimes prescribed for liver ailments but can back pain—but can ultimately lead to hepatitis. And in general, many herbs contain cyanides and may be mislabeled, creating problems for doctors to trap to limit the damage they may cause. "More than 75 percent of my patients have livers or are taking herbs," Woolf says. "What they don't realize is that the word 'natural' does not guarantee that a product is safe."

There is one point on which doctors and reputable alternative therapists agree: natural therapies should be used in conjunction with, but not instead of, conventional medicine. That is particularly true of life-threatening conditions. In March 1986, a 19-year-old diabetic died in his home, three days after his mother reported her from daily doses of insulin—on the advice of a chiropractor, she said. Even though Lianne Munro deteriorated rapidly, Sylvie Fortin said that naturopath Louise Laroche led her to continue the regimen she recommended: case a sugar per pain, also at massages and salt baths. Partly as a result of her mother's ailments, Laroche was charged with 34 counts of illegally practicing medicine on Missions and now other people by the Quebec College of Physicians and Surgeons, and, if found guilty, faces a fine of up to \$40,000. A trial to test those charges was adjourned in March, when Laroche checked herself into a Montreal psychiatric hospital and requested her work.

Such cases, fortunately, are rare. And there is little doubt that many alternative remedies have proven themselves to be effective at helping patients with ailments that may not be life-threatening, but which leave doctors perplexed and patients frustrated. Jan McFarlane, a Toronto physiotherapist, decided to try a massage technique that he had learned from a health practitioner after concluding that conventional physiotherapy relied too much on machines. Manual lymph drainage massage was developed in Europe in the 1920s, and uses a series of gentle stroking and rolling motions to stimulate the lymph system. McFarlane, who has acted as a consultant to physiotherapists at the Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto, treats patients with lymphedema, the swelling of fluid in connective tissues due to surgery, injuries, burns or hereditary defects) and arthritis, among other ailments. "People are beginning to realize that there are different ways of approaching health," she says. "And that prevention and healing are as important as treatment and surgery."

Jackie Jackson, a Calgary psychologist, spent years looking for long-term answers to several chronic health problems. Plagued by persistent fatigue as well as yeast and bacterial infections, she found that the drugs prescribed by her M.D. had only a temporary effect within weeks or months, her symptoms would return. Finally, she tried herbal medicine. Jackson says the doctor's treatment was effective. "I believe it is false," she says. "For a year she maintained a strict diet, eating out almost every night, and she ate a lot of sugar. She also swallowed up 30 pills a day mostly derivatives of natural plant substances." That guided her Western-style medicine; when it worked. "I just think it's clear, it can't deal with everything. My problem is that it reflects to the body, not the whole person." As support for natural health therapies continues to grow, the idea that a natural health care is a coincidence that labels like "natural" may soon be only a stigma.

With Mary NASHAWAT in Calgary and DAVID THOMAS in Vancouver

REBEL WITH A CAUSE

Since he set up his medical practice eight years ago, Dr. William LaVelly has been a driving force in the movement to pull holistic health care into the medical mainstream. His clinic in Chester, N.S., the Medical Wellness Centre of the Maritimes, offers electro-acupuncture, nutritional and botanical medicine, and herpetology, as well as conventional medical treatments. The clinic has gained steadily in popularity—LaVelly says he has 3,000 patients and a waiting list of hundreds of names. But it has not always been easy for LaVelly and his former partner, physician David Baker, now retired. Three years ago, doctors from the provincial body that administers health insurance filed a letter of complaint about his practice with the Provincial Medical Board, which regulates Nova Scotia physicians. The complaint, which was later withdrawn, accused the Wellness Centre of quackery and administering treatment outside the realm of accepted standards. Two other doctors also wrote complaints about his methods, and although these were later dismissed, LaVelly says he is angry about the continued resistance of some doctors to alternative medicine.

Determined to make the grade of holistic health care, LaVelly, 37, last year spearheaded the creation of the complementary medicine section of the Nova Scotia branch of the Canadian Medical Association, a first in North America. But he has not stopped there. The general practitioner, who serves as chairman of the new section,



Dr. LaVelly: promoting wellness in cells, organs and systems

has appeared on television and radio, and written articles in support of alternative health care. He has also lent his support to a national group called Citizens for Choice in Health Care, which is lobbying the Nova Scotia government to amend the provincial Medical Act to specifically guarantee the right to use alternative medicine. LaVelly also believes that Nova Scotia should create a new health services and disciplines act to ensure greater accountability for nonmedical practitioners who offer alternative therapies. "It's this doesn't happen," he says. "Consumers are the ones who will continue to suffer."

LaVelly traces his interest in alternative health care to his graduate work and medical training at the Baylor College of Medicine in Houston. During his studies, he travelled to China to observe the effects of acupuncture on the brain. There, he says, he came to believe that medicine is more than chemistry. "There is a metabolic evolution going on in medicine," he says. "From biochemistry to biophysics." As LaVelly sees it, alternative therapies cannot be dismissed as alternative health care, but rather, as a complementary medicine responds only to disease. He adds, however, that they are complementary—that "we need both for wellness." B.C.

The Enforcers

Jerald Krop, a doctor in Mississauga, Ont., first realized that he might be in trouble in January, 1989. That was when an official of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario wrote to him demanding information about Krop's practice, which includes some kinds of therapy not recognized by the college. Nine months later, a member of the college arrived at Krop's office, questioned him for five hours and seized documents dealing with 29 of his patients. Finally, in June, 1990, the college laid charges against Krop, alleging, among other things, that the Palshoven physician used a number of "unapproved" techniques and displayed a lack of knowledge and skill insufficient to incompetence. Since then, the case against Krop has been bogged down in legal technicalities, with Krop's lawyer working—consequently—to find out what prompted the investigation. So far, Krop has spent about \$30,000 of his own to defend himself, plus another \$95,000 raised by supporters. "I am being harassed by a kangaroo court," he says. "I am being the equivalent of a death sentence—the painful loss of my medical license—and I cannot even find out who my accusers are."

Krop is not alone. At least 15 Canadian doctors are currently facing disciplinary action by their colleges of physicians and surgeons at least partly as a result of practicing various forms of unconventional medicine. The rash of investigations and proceedings came at a time when most main-line Canadians are turning to such practitioners. The medical colleges, which have the power to investigate and discipline members, insist that they are acting to protect the public from quacks and incompetents. But many practitioners of alternative, or complementary, medicine claim that the colleges have been provoked into action by skeptical neurologists and other specialists who fear that their medical turf is being invaded. Dr. Jay Straits of Surrey, B.C., is one of seven physicians in the province under investigation for using chelation therapy, a form of treatment that advocates claim can help blood disease victims and others by flushing heavy-metal deposits from their blood vessels. The B.C. College of Physicians and Surgeons, says Straits, "is endeavoring to prevent...fringe practitioners from specializing—and they are acting against the public interest."

There is no denying that thousands of patients sincerely lobby to practitioners of alternative medicine. Pearl Blazer of Toronto says that her young son Josiah's respiratory problems, which included asthma and frequent chest infections, did not improve under conventional treatments. But then her mother saw a television show that mentioned David Krop. Three years ago, Krop began treating Josiah by recommending dietary changes and at recommending other alternative remedies. Now Josiah, 3, is almost symptom-free. "He is no longer chronically ill," says Blazer. "The improvement is quite amazing."

In Montreal, two doctors currently face disciplinary action by the

Medical colleges are taking aim at some alternative practitioners



Quebec College of Physicians over alternative medicine. After about 30 days of hearings before the college's disciplinary committee, Louise Gauthier and Paul Desrosiers are waiting to find out whether they will be found guilty of charges that they used diagnostic techniques "contrary to the principles of medical science." The former medical partners who practiced conventional medicine as well as homeopathy and astrology, were charged after they began using high-powered microscopes to analyze patients' health by examining blood samples. In another highly publicized case, Dr. Gagliardi Laurent, a physician who stopped practicing medicine a year ago, is appearing before the college's disciplinary committee on charges of disseminating "wrong and misleading information" in her book *The Medical Mafia*, published in January. Although Lancetti says that she never practiced alternative medicine herself, her book criticizes entry of the basic beliefs of conventional medicine—much as the widespread assumption that HIV causes AIDS and challenges the medical establishment for attacking doctors who practice alternative medicine. "The existing medical system is designed to make people sick," Lancetti told *Nature's*, "because that way there is more money to be made." Some of Lancetti's views are even more extreme. She claims, for example, that vaccinations can actually

make people sick and that vaccination programs encourage "the mental and financial dependence of Third World countries" on the United States.

Ontario's College of Physicians and Surgeons has focused its attacks on doctors who practice forms of environmental medicine. Those doctors maintain that exposure to environmental pollution can cause numerous illnesses, which can in turn be treated "holistically" by therapies that include the use of vitamins, dietary changes and avoidance of exposure to pollutants. In April, after 30 days of hearings, the Ontario college found a Toronto physician, Dr. Felix Raskiwsky, guilty of professional misconduct. Much of the testimony at the inquiry focused on Raskiwsky's use of key injections of histamine—a chemical produced in the human body—in "test asthma" and other allergic conditions. In so ruling, the college declared that the treatment had "no proven medical or scientific validity" in treating Raskiwsky, the college ordered, among other things, that he be officially reprimanded and barred from using histamine injections.

In both Alberta and British Columbia, the colleges of physicians and surgeons have targeted doctors who practice chelation therapy. In the mid 1950s, Ontario's Health Protection Branch approved the use of a drug—known as EDTA in chelation therapy—to treat cardiovascularly diagnosed cases of heavy-metal poisoning. But medical authorities in the two western provinces maintain that some doctors are going beyond the federal guidelines by administering many other ill-reputed to environmental factors, and treating them with chelation. In fact, according to Surrey's Straits, the amount of heavy-metal chelation causing human health "is pervasive and increasing." The notion, he says, includes arsenic, cadmium, copper, iron, lead, manganese and nickel. "We had patients leave bed surgery," says Straits, "and after we've treated them with chelation, they no longer need surgery. We're looking at this procedure as a run-of-the-mill procedure. First, and if they don't work you can still have surgery."

Officials of the B.C. college insist that they are keeping an open mind about chelation. According to Dr. Martin VanAardt, deputy

■ *Converses with patient Jeff; Krop believes: a rash of investigations at a time when even Canadians are turning to unconventional medicine*



The issue is the right of patients to choose the treatment they want, rather than being restricted to what the college says they can have'

register of the college, the reason that doctors in the province who practice chelation are being investigated is "to find out more about chelation—whether it is good or bad." Meanwhile, Straits's lawyer has gone to court to force the college to pay him to investigate the use of a federally approved medical procedure.

In Alberta, a lawyer for Dr. Jim Winicka, an Edmonton surgeon who also administers chelation therapy, is trying to find out why the provincial college is investigating him. Officials of the Alberta College will not say how many doctors in the province are under investigation, but Winicka says that six doctors who practice chelation "are being attacked and their medical licenses threatened." The move, adds Winicka, "is the right of patients to choose the treatment they want, rather than being restricted to what the college says they can have."

Why does the Canadian medical establishment seem so hostile to alternative medicine?

For the most part, officials of the provincial colleges refuse to discuss the issue, while investigations or legal proceedings are under way. But Dr. Roy Fox, director of Dalhousie University's medical health clinic in Halifax, notes that the medical profession "does not readily embrace change. There is often tremendous opposition to new ideas, including things that eventually become an accepted part of medicine." Such as the now accepted belief that germs cause disease, a notion that was resisted by many 19th-century doctors in the case of venereal medical medicine, says Lynn Marshall, a physician and University of Toronto researcher. Doctors remain resistant to the idea that low-level environmental pollution can cause illness. "I'm concerned," says Marshall, "that some doctors take the attitude that if something is not taught in medical school, it doesn't exist."

Still, much of the controversy over alternative medicine centres on the question of whether there is any scientific basis for many of the techniques used. For example, Toronto's Krop and some other environmental medicine practitioners use a German-built machine called Vega to help determine patients' sensitivity to natural and man-made substances. During a test, the patient holds a metal cylinder at the end of a cable running from the machine, while another cable is placed in contact with the patient's foot. With this, the patient forms part of a low-voltage electric circuit generated by the battery-powered machine. The person administering the test then places a glass bubble containing a diluted sample of the substance being tested, such as ragweed pollen or an industrial chemical, on a metal plate that is part of the machine. According to Krop, the bubble's thickness is a measure of the substance's concentration in the patient's nervous system through the current. A dial on the Vega machine indicates whether or not the substance is harmful to that patient.

Manufacturers discount claims the Vega machine is pseudo-scientific nonsense, and even Krop admits that he cannot explain how it works. Practitioners of alternative medicine argue that well over half the therapies used in conventional medicine have no proven scientific validity—a claim that is rejected by mainstream medical experts. "The dilemma," says U of T's Marshall of the Vega machine, "is whether you should use something that seems to work, even if you don't know how it works." While the medical colleges say they are trying to protect the public from charlatans, Krop argues that the "fighting a turf war" is trying to protect their territory. The real issue here is whether patients can have freedom of choice, because some people want complementary medicine.

MAUR NICHOLS

When Dr. James Kirtus holds a thetaspacer to his patients' chests, he contemplates more than their heart rates. "With my hand on their shoulders," says the Winnipeg physician, "I listen to their breathing and I silently pray for their healing." During the 11 years he has practiced medicine, Kirtus, 47, has often prayed for patients. Then, last year, he learned about a number of scientific studies that show that sick people who are prayed for by another person—even from a distance—recover more quickly than those who receive only medical treatment. "I had seen the effectiveness of prayer in my own healing," says Kirtus. "That was confirmation from a scientific angle. Now, the doctor—who is helping to establish a unique new health center in Winnipeg—that will combine medical and spiritual care—believes that prayer should become routine in any medical practice. 'It is an essential and complementary part of the therapeutic approach along with medication and surgery,'" insists Kirtus. "Doctors would be in denial to discount the value of prayer."

Most doctors, of course, probably do not pray for their patients—and even the few who do would not dare admit it. For many, spiritual healing conjures up images of suspected Voodooists. "Doctors do not want to be seen by their fellow as dabbling in anything that could mean by a worst-case suggestion," says Tom Harper, a Toronto author who investigated spiritual healing in his 1994 book, *The Dimension Touch*. But for some, that endorsement is fading as the effectiveness of prayer—not just by the patient, but by another person—gains a measure of scientific acceptability. Last year, the Maryland-based National Institutes of Health gave a \$29,000 grant to a researcher who is undertaking a study of prayer in curing drug and alcohol addiction. And several other studies investigating prayer are under way at prestigious universities in the United States. "People are coming out of the closet," says Dr. Larry Dossey, Santa Fe, N.M.—based author of one of the new papers, *Healing Through Prayer*. "We have crossed a threshold with London to experiment with prayer."

Belgian scientists first attempted to measure the effectiveness of distant prayer on healing more than a century ago. But because medical journals shunned late interest in studies on prayer, much of the research appeared in obscure parapsychology publications and most physicians did not take it seriously until recent years. In his 1993 book, *Mending Wounds*, Dossey, who gave up his practice as an internal medicine specialist to work about spirituality and healing, reviewed more than 130 studies on prayer, most of them conducted since the late 1950s. "Experiments with people showed that prayer positively affected high blood pressure, asthma, heart attacks, headaches and anxiety," wrote Dossey. Researchers, he notes, found that prayer also had an effect on the growth rates of bacteria, plants, fungi and other organisms. "The studies show that people who are compassionate can pray for themselves and others, and achieve effects that are scientifically provable," says Dossey. "It is not necessary to be religious or even to believe in God for the prayer to work."

How strong is the evidence? In one of a series of pioneering experiments conducted at McGill University between 1957 and 1964, Canadian researcher Bernard Gould found that Cedar Elm-berry, a Pennsylvania wild cherry, could accelerate the healing of skin wounds in mice. "Because we were working with animals," says Gould, now 70 and retired, "I became convinced that it was a real phenomenon and not a placebo effect." The first prayer



Winnipeg's Kirtus on the job: "I had seen the effectiveness of prayer in my own healing."

Prayer Power

Can patients be cured by the faith of other people?

study to appear in a respected medical journal was published in 1988 by an American researcher, Dr. Randolph Byrd, at a San Francisco hospital. He divided nearly 400 coronary patients into two groups—one half received medical care and were prayed for by randomly selected strangers; the other half received only medical treatment. Results showed that the patients who were prayed for had fewer complications and around fewer treatments. "It is a very credible study," says Jeffrey Levin, an epidemiologist at the Eastern Virginia Medical School in Norfolk, Va. "It was no less rigorously conducted than a drug trial."

Still, skeptics say that the jury is still out on the scientific proof for prayer. "There is no question that prayer makes people feel better," says Robert Buckman, an oncologist at Toronto's Sunnybrook Hospital Cancer Centre. "But the idea that somehow a force outside the body comes in and affects the disease process is a major claim. It needs very careful and detailed documentation before I am ready to believe it." Even advocates like Dossey admit that there are difficulties. "The main problem in human studies is having a control group," Dossey admits. "How do you know that their family or church are not praying for them?"

Not for those not satisfied with religious explanations, is there an adequate scientific theory for how prayer might work. Some speculate that the answer may eventually lie about as quantum physics. Scientists have observed that certain subatomic particles act as though they are linked even when they are physically distant from each other, and says Dossey, "prayer behaves like that." He adds "You may have two people on opposite sides of the earth. One develops a certain compassion, or wish, a prayer, and the other changes—without the knowledge that he or she is being prayed for."

Dossey also points out that scientists know that penicillin saved lives before they knew how it worked. Even at this early stage, he says, an increasing number of doctors believe that the evidence is too strong to be ignored. "Over time, I decided that not to use prayer with my patients," Dossey writes, "was the equivalent of deliberately withholding a patient's drug." But no one claims that prayer is in patients. "You would be foolish to wrap it with prayer," says Dossey. "Statistically, it is significant, but it doesn't work for everybody. If you have allergies, you should have an antihistamine."

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Chrétien should come clean on Quebec

BY GEORGE BAIN

Jean Chrétien has a preoccupation with keeping doors shut. Political reporters always knock on open doors. The wonder is that they and Chrétien get along so well together.

Last week, Linda Doreau, one of several reporters covering the Quebec referendum for The Canadian Press, said that Labor Minister Lucienne Robitaille, the federal minister particularly assigned to handle referendum matters, had opened a door that Prime Minister Chrétien has resolutely tried to keep shut.

Two days earlier, under a heading in the *Halifax Chronicle-Herald*, "Chrétien to emerge from shadows today," she had a date to speak at a forum on international relations—Ms. Doreau said that, as reaction whirled across the country following Jacques Parizeau's public proclamation of the referendum question, "Chrétien has stayed resolutely out of the action, relying content on the question or on the bill laying out the framework for an independent Quebec."

What could secret was the Prime Minister being resolute in protecting that referendum minister he said? That, if Quebecers on Oct. 30 voted to secede, Ottawa would honor the result. Get what?

To Thank Him in The Bible and Mail wrote on the news momentary public. "Until now, federal politicians scrupulously have stuck to the political orthodoxy that required them to avoid speaking on what position they would adopt should the Yes side win."

First, except that, first, it takes rather a stretch to convert the handful of Liberals who constitute the federal cabinet into all the federal politicians in Canada. Second, if the members of that cabinet agreed to keep the government's intentions behind locked doors—whether or not they stuck with it—did that make Ms. Robitaille unapproachable?

Third, where would one look to find the

The Prime Minister should argue the No side on its merits. Typically, all questions that he doesn't want to answer he terms hypothetical.

logical underpinnings of the political orthodoxy that denied silence to a government, as what it would do, not an hypothetical, but specific, circumstances? (It is a Christian characteristic that all questions he doesn't want to answer are hypothetical.)

Fourth, does not a closed door on such circumstances mean keeping secret from the public, for conversation sake, decisions that have been consciously arrived at (and assessed) and should be (and hoped) generously explained?

And, fifth, would not the truer explanation of Chrétien's resolute defence of closed doors go about like this: The minister that Ottawa would favour the referendum result, the prime minister would make more Quebecers vote that way, and lower the Liberal government's popularity, particularly in the West, where sympathy with Quebec's ambitions is thin.

The tactic of not saying more than can be avoided, and of avoiding questions as much as possible, is not new to Chrétien. He did well with it, helped by a trouble-free ride from the media, in the 1985 general election. No prime minister since Louis St. Laurent in the 1930s has enjoyed such benign privacy in the media as Chrétien, or for so long.

The long hazy hours reflects that. As a result, the reporting of the Quebec issue has carried a slight but ignominious thumb-and-a-spoon—as being Chrétien, and then the old disclaimer, the latter part runs. The reporting of Mr. Parizeau's presidential public has been delivered with a seemingly conscious act of revealing an aspect of what a government that hasn't had to grow used to that sort of thing. Up to now, about halfway through a normal four-year term of office, if the writers on national politics have respected the Prime Minister's closed doors and his ducking of questions he'd rather deal with by planned and disavowed leaks, they have suppressed their feelings accordingly.

Now, emboldened by the recent peak allowed them, they should undertake to open the door on another theory. If a, unwell, cannot, question: What has the government made up its mind to do if the Yes side does not win?

Physically, Quebec and its people will still be where they are. Judged by the most recent polls, about half of them will not be happy with the result. Even saying about half are going to be unhappy, leaves out of account that a lot of people who will vote No will still think things could improve. Among them is Daniel Johnson, the provincial Liberal leader, the only party in Quebec on the No side of the spectrum.

Johnson has already said more than once that a No vote in the referendum should not be taken by the rest of Canada to suggest that Quebec's disassociation from its place in Confederation is at an end. At the same time, he has said that, in order to make the vote meaningful, there will have to be a commitment from Ottawa to constitutional change.

Charles Ryan, also a Liberal and the leader—Chrétien notwithstanding—of the No campaign in 1980, is another who has said a No vote does not mean the end.

In a book published in May, 1986, *Report on the federalism candidate* (Vivian on Canadian Federalism), he warned the rest of Canada that a No vote would not settle matters—settling with an assurance to Quebecers that no future constitutional change would come without their assent. Further, he said at about the same time that Chrétien could help the federalist cause by promising, before this fall, to work to change the Constitution.

Given (A) that the federalist party in the province is in the opposition, and unlikely to improve its position soon, (B) that even if it is not satisfied with the status quo (B) that (not to overstate it) quite a lot of voters aren't, either it would seem a good idea for Chrétien to climb down all his high horse and argue his No side on its merits, giving up the claims that "We're getting to win, you'll see," and "These other guys have the guts to tell people honestly what they're up to," which is more than slightly amusing. Otherwise, it could be back to 1980: a pause, and a restart.

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SPORTS

Golf's shiniest prize

The Ryder Cup pits Europe versus America

The last time the Ryder Cup was played in the United States, the competition between the best players from Europe and America came down to one putt on the final hole by the last golfer on the course. If Germany's Bernhard Langer could sink the putt, Europe would carry home the Cup for the fourth straight time. A mass would give the Cup to the United States. Thousands of golf-obsessed spectators crowded around the green at Kiawah Island, S.C., while the ropes, players from both teams watched nervously. Langer, a veteran whose uneven putting stroke had been played by what critics call the "yips," stood alone on the green, under the most excruciating pressure. Fighting to keep his nervous in check, he took his stance back and struck the ball towards the hole. He missed. The crowd erupted in ecstasy, while Langer, in agony, could not be consoled.

Such is the tradition of the Ryder Cup, a 60-year-old competition that, until the mid 1980s, had almost no profile in North America. Today, it is the most prestigious international event in golf. The heart-stopping drama has attracted legions of fans: 75,000 tickets for this year's competition, beginning Sept. 22 at Oak Hill Country Club in Rochester, N.Y., were sold out within hours of going on sale a year ago, and 77 networks plan to devote 22½ hours to covering the three-day competition. Despite all the commercial opportunities, the players are paid nothing more than expenses. "I'm thrilled just to make the team," says American Tom Lehman. "Actually, I'm still not a good enough word. It's better than that."

Back in 1929, when British golfing enthusiasm (Santal) Ryder first offered a modest trophy for a match play championship between England and the United States, the event was contested in relative seclusion by merely genteel weekend warriors of clubs. Despite huge changes in popularity, fashion and equipment—and the 1979 switch to a full European contingent—the Ryder Cup continues to be played as a format that pits two teams against each other on Friday and Saturday, then finishes with 12 singles matches on Sunday. Unlike normal tournament play, winners are determined by holes won, not by strokes. In a solitary sport, the silence for players is being part of a team. "In the Ryder Cup, you've got 11 other guys putting for you," says U.S. team member Larry Roberts.

Still, the fiercest competition is golf's ultimate test of nerves. American Davis Love III,



Couples in 1993, overwhelmed pressure

an eight-time winner on the PGA Tour, says that during his final six months in Boston Golf Club, England, in 1993, he may have won up to the 10th hole. The usually laid-back Fred Couples was reduced to tears after he lost his 1989 singles match with a final hole bogey. "The pressure," says European captain Bernard Gallie, but, "can be overwhelming."

Looking for Ruckelshaus, the Americans are favored, largely because the event is on home ground. But the hosts have few rookies on their team, which gives the Europeans the edge in experience. "We've got experience, all right," laughs England's 39-year-old Nick Faldo. "We're old." Whatever happens, inevitably there will be the kind of pressure that stokes the players' legs shake. Yet, veteran Curtis Strange, who holds two consecutive U.S. Open titles among his 17 PGA Tour victories, says that his greatest moment in golf came while playing in the Ryder Cup. With his team leading the final scores 18-13, he recorded four straight birdies on the last four holes to beat Wyndham Clark. "My teammates chose not to play the final match," Strange says. "It was exceptionally the greatest compliment I have ever received." For players and fans alike, the Ryder Cup has become the most exciting event in golf.

JAMES DEANLIN

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A JOINT AGENDA

Why Canada signed on for the Gulf War



As the first American bombs fell on Baghdad in the early hours of Jan. 17, 1991, leaving the Persian Gulf War, then Prime Minister Jean Chrétien signed the following excerpt from a new book, *Inside the Deal: How Canada signed on for the Gulf War*, by Michael S. Sauter. The book explores the former Conservative prime minister's role in the decision to join the coalition against Iraq. It also examines the book's impact on Canadian policy today.

As the world now gazed at CNN, watching 100,000 U.S. marines pour into Saudi Arabia, Prime Minister Jean Chrétien dropped by George Bush's family compound outside Kennebunkport, Me., for their annual shoveler at the summer White House. No sooner had a presidential chopper deposited the Prime Minister on the estate's tennis court than he strolled out with Bush to meet the press in front of a modest colonial-style guard cottage. Against that backdrop, designed to conceal the political concerns of the actual presidential digs up the lane, Mulroney lauded Operation Desert Storm with such rhetorical and that the Cleveland Plain Dealer promptly picked him up.

When word leaked out that, during a fishing trip on the president's boat, Fishery Mulroney had booked his time in the White House, the paper refused to buy the official explanation that the culprit was Bush's son Jeb. Not only had news cameras caught the prime, but Mulroney himself appeared to confirm the deal, professing to reporters, "It was not a hostile act." For the Plain Dealer, the incident was an occasion to confront not on the Prime Minister's cooling heels but on his impression to Chrysler aboard the Persian Gulf War. As a result

Reprinted with permission from *Inside the Deal: How Canada signed on for the Gulf War*, by Michael S. Sauter. The book is published by Doubleday Publishing Co. Ltd., Toronto.



Harper and Mulroney
(above), Bush and Mulroney
a tight alliance

when many Americans themselves were not sure of Bush's stance, the editorials pointed, "The vision from Ottawa has helped the U.S. position look like a no-brainer."

Indeed, that was precisely the crux of contention back home. Days after Bush had lauded Saddam Hussein "worse than Hitler," Mulroney had called a news conference to denounce him as "a criminal of historical significance" and to declare that Canada was sending two destroyers and a supply ship to the Middle East, providing such layers of protection, he had convinced Canadian troops to a large conflict without, writing Parliament's approval—a move that William Lyon Mackenzie King had not dared at the outbreak of the Second World War. Opposition leader Jean Chrétien called it "absolutely unacceptable" not to recall Parliament. "What is happening is extremely dangerous, and Canadians are being led in the dark."

Even Mulroney himself expressed concern about how the history books might view his legacy. He announced that 1993's *Admission and Terms* Novels and their crew of 100 would not technically be on active duty until they arrived in the Gulf as early as October, by which time Parliament would have reconvened. But even then, the government would never offer a formal war resolution for debate. When the House finally voted on Jan. 30, a week after the U.S. bombing raids began, it was on a vaguely worded motion in "support of the United Nations in ending the aggression by Iraq against Kuwait."

Mulroney's administration had to be had, been among the first when Bush had called to rally multinationals looking for a counterstrike. It was the Prime Minister, they claimed, who had provided him in launch the American bombing campaign under the flag cover of the United Nations. But U.S. business of the way into no creation of his role. And once Bush had decided to renege the United Nations for his purposes, he had every reason to carry Ottawa's line at the time, Canada's last word on the Security Council.

When Parliament opened on Sept. 28, Mulroney had delivered an impassioned rationale for throwing the departed Canadian military into the fray at an estimated cost of \$600 million. "Canadians have never looked for a free ride," he thundered, "and we are not going to start today." In fact, we started out. The cause in the American administration, including members of Bush's own family, some Canadian war veterans for business. The secretive British investment Oil for a government agency, now holding an estimated \$1 billion in Canadian stocks, real estate, and mining agreements at the time, including a small stake in Gordon Investments Corp., the openly secretive Toronto brokerage that was

launched by many of the government's friends and supporters. For years, the Kuwait Investment Office and Prime Minister's Office had been in the Middle East, and in 1988, Joe Clark had gone to Riyadh looking for a share of the Saudi multinationals that had pumped billions into the U.S., British, and French economies. Although Canadian defense contractors already supplied many of the components to the Persian Gulf war, the kingdom, including the U.S. tank, Mulroney's effort in supporting Operation Desert Storm would soon pay greater dividends. General Motors diesel division in London, Ont., finally obtained a contract it had been courting for years, an order for at least 1,177 Light Armored Vehicles, which put Canada in eighth spot on the 1991 global arms list.



In fact, four months after the war's end, the government would be obliged to change a section of the Criminal Code to accommodate that sale under the previous provisions, companies had been forbidden from exporting automatic weapons—a key feature of the Light Armored Vehicles.

Automatically, in March, 1991, when Bush visited Ottawa, Mulroney had moved to sign for his end at arm's length to the Middle East, a question that would be the focus of the campaign. Bush refused to comment and took a wide berth of the question. But later, prime ministerial leaks would explain that, at the time, Mulroney had been lobbying for a job as U.N. secretary general.

Still, when Mulroney had remained Canadian troops to the Persian Gulf, he knew he was making a political night. Mulroney himself had been looking for his to lead rush to join the multinational embargo against Iraq—despite the strongest support for its initiative that he had enjoyed in years—but those sentiments did not run deep. Even after a two-month Kuwaiti financial public relations campaign that had vastly inflated the Iraqi debt, they pointed. Mulroney's own campaign revealed that voters deeply opposed all the Iraqi had on geopolitical international law, the reason Mulroney had thrown the country's lot into the Gulf, they said, was "to go along with the United States."

Even among the Canadian military, Mulroney's first troop commitment was greeted with less than enthusiasm. At Marine Command in Halifax, there was, according to its senior official, "a little time" both destroyers were sent to the Gulf and another two particular. There, said Sauter, Hanson called—not dodge missiles and rifles. In Washington, the Canadian defense attaché, Major-General George Kelly, scrambled to borrow ranging parts and weapons from the U.S. navy to refit the ships. So hastily did that reinforcements also place that both vessels were still conducting weapons work on their way to the Red Sea. "There was all done by phone—no traditional paperwork," concluding an official two years later. "To be honest, none of the paperwork is still catching up."

Shortly a month later—in response to increased pressure from Secretary of State James Baker—Mulroney threw in more firepower. He ordered a squadron of 18 fighters and 450 support personnel from the NATO reserve. The British-Soviet war to provide cover for the destroyers—purely defensive mission, he explained, that they, too, were far from battle ready. As an internal defense department review later revealed, at one point Ottawa's high command considered pulling the jets out of the Gulf because

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We're part of the cure.

of lithium in their electrostatic war
has continued.

Nat was the squadron's welcome from the U.S. Air Force overwhelming. During one of Maloney's phone calls with Bush, he had appealed for a parking place for the 35 planes, and the Pentagon had guaranteed room in Shaw Airfield. But when the Canadian air command arrived, he found the base already stacked wing to wing with other allied fighters. The C-130s ended up consigned to the dusty airport at Dallas in Qatar—dubbed Canada Dry One.

Still, as the U.S. political and military machine turned itself instinctively towards itself, the chief of defense staff, Gen. John H. Shalikar, sent another Canadian Forces unit a signals squadron, and six more C-130s to the Middle East. By early January when the fighting began, there were more than 1,800 Canadian military personnel at assorted posts in the Gulf. But as Malaysia recalled Parta and the other Malaysian military, <http://www.hellonews.com>

begin, part was already rooting. *Latvian* protesters heckled him and chanted their selves in the Parliament Buildings, in the process designating the Peace Tower. In the Commons, Chretien showed his respect with the Prime Minister's obsequious over-
strategic plans. "The government does not have the moral authority to lead our country into war," he erupted. But then, Canada was found themselves in their first shooting war in nearly 40 years, hit players in a night made-for-TV drama that briefly pre-empted stories as the network's most compelling fare—and whose popularity would prove just as consistent.

Two hours after the U.S. bombing raids began, Mulrooney announced he had authorized the Christian to put the country's forces on a defensive footing. For many, that changed radically shattered the seamy image of Christians as the scoundrels abroad, brutal and unscrupulous peacekeepers. But in fact the decision had already been made by the cabinet's top war commander more than four days earlier.

On New Mexico's live, *Murphy's* associate master of disguise, Mary Collins, a Wisconsin native, had arrived in Baltimore at Vancouver 101 headquarters for a well-timed tour on the Gulf. Flying in Quito, she found the Canadian air contingent less than ecstatic with its role ordered to fly racetrack patrols over the coast trying those ships, far from the action. "They let what good were they doing just sitting there?" she says. Gen. Charles (Chuck) Horner, the chief of all allied air power and the architect of the US bombing campaign, had been personally moved by their plight. A former bomber pilot who had flown twice over 20 missions

**MACLEAN
EXPERT**



over North Vietnam, Harner had spent weeks trying to convince his Canadian commanding officer, Commodore Kenneth Summers, to let the squadron join the allied bombing campaign—but to no avail. Tensions between the two were palpable, and Harner did little to hide his anger. But finally he did what so many in the U.S. military have

When Mary Collins arrived at Hargreaves's apartment in Rapid, he had a word with her. Screaming about solidarity but

Two days later, Collopy flew back to Ottawa over night and walked straight into an early-morning war cabinet meeting with Mulroney and half-dozen select ministers. "That was where it had to be resolved," she says. "The question was: How far were we going to go?" Still, opposition critics were demanding whether Canadian troops would become Iraq cannon fodder, and Mulroney was increasingly nervous over the political ramifications of acquiescing to the U.S. request. Two weeks later, when the decision was imminent, all Prime Minister Mulroney had to do was flip a coin. Heads would mean no, tails would mean yes.

As Canada Dry One, Canadian pilots whined with glee that their enthusiasm was being dented by the need to mail their C-119s for bombing duties. Despite the historical significance of Mulvihill's initiative, some were unable to pass the U.S. Shipping space until two days later, the chief recruiting target was the 10th Air Commando Group, 1st Cavalry Division, based at Fort Benning, Ga., where they claimed to have a direct road across the desert as a spectacle that attracted even the staggering U.S. command chief, Norman Schwarzschild. To this day, Horner has nothing but words of praise for the integration of Canadian flyers under his command. "It was superb," he says. "The problem is that I always have—and need U.S. Air Force pilots here—we treat Canadian pilots for granted. It's the fact that our two countries are so much alike. I realize these are different cultures, but the trouble is that we could teach the uniforms and so on, but we could never teach the difference."

If the two national forces were not yet quite as interchangeable as Horner might wish, the fact remained that, during the Persian Gulf War, an American general had gone over the head of the Canadian commander to directly call the shots.



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FILMS



Perkins (left),
Candy's job as
an Canada

Larded with laughs

With Canadian Bacon, American writer-director Michael Moore has created an odd addition to the U.S. comedy film world. It's a comedy about Canada. In the last complete role that John Candy played has died last year on the set of *Hogans Hat*. And it is the strangest brew of political satire and farce since *Dr. Strangelove* (1965). Alan Alda plays an American president standing for a year to boost his ratings. Guided by a handful of general (Ogden Tanaka), he gets the bright idea of promoting a skirmish with Canada. As the White House spins up anti-Canadian sentiment, Bud (Candy), an over-the-top sheriff in Niagara Falls, N.Y., launches a vigilante raid with his deputy (Shirley Beckman). They target Tanaka's son David, which they see as the heart of an anti-U.S. conspiracy.

Canadian Bacon is corny, sophomoric fare. The plot, which culminates in a nuclear launch, is sketchy at best. But it offers a lot of laughs, especially for a Canadian audience. And the movie's shabby, preposterous style is part of its charm—which could also be said of its 45-year-old director. "I tried to do something I'd never seen before," says Moore. "Which is mixing politics with mainstream comedy. I didn't want to make an anti-film like that would preach to the converted."

The director, who recently won an Emmy for his series *TV Nation*, was promoting his new film last week at the Toronto International Film Festival, which put him on

the map by showing *Roger & Me* (1988), his irreverent documentary about auto layoffs in his home town of Flint, Mich. The idea for *Canadian Bacon* came out of the Gulf War, he explains. "After Vietnam, I couldn't believe it was that easy to convince the American public to go to war against an enemy they knew nothing about. I thought, 'What would be the most absurd example of that? Could you name any country? Britain? Bermuda? Canada?'"

Candy's involvement helped him raise the movie's \$4-million budget. "That the Canadian wanted from John the *Charlie Chaplin* style of comedy," he recalls, "and we wanted to do something more edgy. We were about 85 per cent of our budget. John did not want the film to be a continuation of the last five films he had done, where Hollywood had stereotyped him as that big, lovable goof."

By parodying U.S. ignorance of Canada, Moore's film may do over the heads of American moviegoers. "I'm worried about that," he says. "Society does not do well in the United States." But whatever the movie's fate, Moore has revealed one stubborn stereotype of American film in Canada. After shooting in Toronto, he had to pick up an extra shot, and could not afford to go back. So he used New York City, making a look like Toronto. "It's probably the first time that's happened," he laughs. For that alone, Moore could qualify as an honorary Canadian.

DAVID D. JOHNSON

HEALTH UPDATE



Dr. J. Awan
Eye Physician and Surgeon

Vision is often considered to be the most important sense. Unfortunately, far too few consider the visual system. The sense is severely hindered by a condition known as myopia (near-sightedness). Traditionally myopia has been corrected through the use of corrective lenses (glasses and contact lenses). But this solution is often unacceptable. Police officers, firefighters and pilots may not wear corrective lenses. Those involved in sports often find them to be hindrances. And for many, corrective lenses are simply uncomfortable or aesthetically displeasing.

Laser Keratomilepsy is an alternative to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) approval of numerous types of lasers. The procedure uses an excimer laser to evaporate up to 10% of the cornea. The procedure, now in

The medical practitioners in this special feature are highly respected experts in their fields. They are dedicated to providing the best health care for their patients.

GIVING THE GIFT OF SIGHT

Fortunately, human ingenuity has enabled the development of two types of procedures which can eliminate or reduce the need for corrective lenses. **Radical Keratomilepsy** (and similar procedures) first performed by a Russian surgeon in 1922 is a procedure in which a skilled surgeon creates computer-calculated microscopical incisions in the cornea with a diamond-edged blade. The incisions are made in a diamond pattern in order to effect a reshaping of the cornea (the part of the eye). Procedures of this type are commonly used to correct myopia (nearsightedness) and astigmatism.

Laser Keratomilepsy is an alternative to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) approval of numerous types of lasers. The procedure uses an excimer laser to evaporate up to 10% of the cornea. The procedure, now in

its sixth year of development, remains in the most general stage and it appears that neither Health and Welfare Canada nor the F.D.A. in the U.S. are moving to reverse restrictions on the procedure any time soon.

At the **Kansas Vision Centre**, Dr. Rusk, an eye physician and surgeon, has performed over 1,000 vision correcting procedures over the past 10 years on patients from across Canada and all around the world. The **Kansas Vision Centre** has recently acquired the latest model of excimer laser. This latest generation of the most advanced in the world is capable of tracking and adjusting to patients eye movements during surgery. Since Dr. Rusk performs both **Radical Keratomilepsy** and **Laser Keratomilepsy** procedures, patients are not controlled by the bases of those who perform only one type of procedure.



Dr. J. Awan discussing Advanced Body Shock after Radical Keratomilepsy

Dr. Rusk can follow at the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada and a Diplomat of the American Board of Ophthalmology.

For further information or a free consultation with Dr. Rusk, please contact: The **Kansas Vision Centre**, 10,114 Yonge Street, Richmond Hill, Ontario, L4C 1T8 (416) 884-2620 / 884-8733.

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After dental implant



After dental implant

Q: What is the advantage of implants?

Dr. Perlas: Implants let you smile more because they control oral methods. Secure and functional they are totally self-supporting unlike dentures and bridge work that rely on vision and design surrounding teeth. With implants your jawbone will avoid the shrinkage commonly associated with dentures. This maintains your facial structure and improves your appearance. As well you can enjoy all foods—hot, cold, sticky and chewy—without a completely natural appearance.

Q: Will they look natural?

Dr. Perlas: Yes. Many of my patients find that they can't tell the difference between their implants and their natural teeth.

Q: Are there procedures done in your office?

Dr. Perlas: Most patients can be treated in the comfort of my office, sitting in a dental chair. A sedative (local or if they prefer a general anesthetic) is given before the surgery.

Q: How do you place the implants?

Dr. Perlas: There are two stages. The first involves surgically placing the implant(s) in the jaw. The implant(s) are covered by the gum tissue for 3-6 months while they heal and bond to the jawbone permanently. In the second stage the replacement tooth is attached to the implant. The new tooth is completely attached and concealed to match your other teeth, giving you a completely natural appearance.

Q: Are they permanent?

Dr. Perlas: Studies show they can last 30 years. They may last a lifetime.

Dr. Van Perlas has performed over 1,000 implants. His lectures nationally and his published research articles on causes of erosion and implantology. For his contributions to this movement new field of dental surgery, Dr. Perlas received the Gold Medal award from the American Society of Otolaryngology and a



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For more information or a consultation contact Dr. Perlas at (416) 825-1888. Offices are located at 38 Princed Blvd., Toronto, 3000 Credit Valley Road, Mississauga, and at the York Finch Hospital, Downsview.

YOU CAN WALK AWAY FROM FOOT PAIN



Sheldon Nadel, D.P.M.
Director of Podiatric Medicine

Q: What types of foot problems do you treat?

Sheldon Nadel, D.P.M.: I specialize in the office treatment of **boneless hammertoes, corns and calluses** by minimally-invasive surgery. **heel spur pain**



Before

by Endoscopic Plantar Fasciotomy and **ligament avulsions** and **warts** by laser.

Q: Will it hurt?

Nadel: All the work is done under local anesthesia while the patient watches television. I use special techniques to minimize trauma. So you feel nothing while I do the work and very little soreness afterward. Most people just need Aspirin.



After lesion removal

Q: How much work will it last?

Nadel: You can walk immediately and get back to work much



Diagram depicting heel spur pain

sooner with these techniques. Hospitalization and casts are rarely necessary.

Q: How do you fix bunions?

Nadel: Though a very small opening in the skin, I remove the bump. Then I reshape the crooked bone to maintain any chance of movement.

Q: How can I get relief from heel pain?

Nadel: First we relieve the inflammation with Aspirin-like medicine. Then we make custom pads to relieve the pain, or, if the foot bunion is severely deformed, it may be necessary to perform Endoscopic Plantar Fasciotomy.

Q: What is Endoscopic Plantar Fasciotomy?

Nadel: This involves making a small opening on either side of the heel. A small video camera is used to guide specialized instruments which make a small cut in the foot tendon. This releases the tendon and releases the pain.

Nadel has been taking care of foot problems for "thirty" years.

To get help now, call **Sheldon Nadel, Doctor of Podiatric Medicine** for a private consultation at (416) 488-9917, 506 Eglinton Ave. E., Suite 507, Toronto, Ontario M4P 1P2.

THE FACTS ABOUT LIPOSUCTION



Dr. Wayne Carman
M.D., F.R.C.S.C. Plastic Surgeon

Q: The trend proper diet and exercise, but I still have some problem areas that refuse how can liposuction help me?

Dr. Carman: Body contouring surgery such as liposuction removes excess fat from specific areas such as the abdomen, thighs and hips resulting in a slimmer body shape.

Q: How do I know if liposuction is right for me?

Dr. Carman: If you're reasonably close to your ideal body weight but have localized areas that are disproportionate, liposuction can be very effective. Remember though, it is not a substitute for weight loss and primarily must have good skin tone and elasticity.

Q: Does having a child prevent me from considering liposuction?

Dr. Carman: Childbearing may cause loosening of abdominal skin, but most often liposuction is still the procedure of choice to improve skin tone. Some techniques are available if skin laxity is extensive.

Q: Why is it so popular?

Dr. Carman: Liposuction is safe, effective and affordable. It is the only way to selectively reduce fatty deposits in a specific area of the body.

Q: Can the fat cells come back again?

Dr. Carman: As men understand, fat cells can't regenerate. Liposuction is irreversible. Once removed, fat cells are not in the procedure?

Dr. Carman: The procedure is done all in your private clinic on a day surgery basis. I use a general anesthetic for longer times such as the torso and neck procedure to the face and neck. Tiny incisions are made in concealed areas



Before



through which fat is removed with long, delicate instruments. As with all surgery, patients are carefully monitored to ensure a smooth, pain-free course. The greater safety and effectiveness of liposuction has made it today a single most popular cosmetic surgical procedure.

Q: How long is the recovery period?

Dr. Carman: Patients can resume normal daily activities within one week. Swelling subsides and bruising is resolved and all swelling has subsided usually within 6 to 8 weeks.

Dr. Carman is a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Canada in Plastic Surgery and a member of the Society of Plastic Surgeons of Ontario. He is the Director of the Cosmetic Surgery Institute, a private surgical facility in midtown Toronto specializing in cosmetic plastic surgery.



After liposuction of hip and thigh

For more information, or to arrange a consultation, call the **Carman Surgical Institute** at 326 Eglinton Avenue East, Toronto, Ontario M4P 1L7 (416) 222-7180.

ADVANCED TREATMENT FOR BALDING OR THINNING HAIR

If you have a hair loss problem, hair transplantation could be the answer for you.

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Dr. Seeger, an internationally trained hair replacement surgeon, performs hair transplant surgery using the most advanced techniques. These minimally-invasive procedures are performed on an out-patient basis and require minimal recuperation. Safe, reliable and effective, hair transplants can enhance men's looks by restoring permanent features and filling years off your appearance.

During hair transplantation, follicles of hair from the donor area are taken along the sides and back of the scalp, are implanted into the thinning or balding areas. Hair follicles taken from the sides and back of the scalp are genetically programmed to last well into old age—just as the hair on the scalp is. As long as the scalp is healthy, hair transplants will last as long as the scalp is healthy.



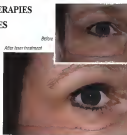
1. A strip of hair is removed
2. Strip is divided into many small grafts
3. These are the transplanted grafts
4. But are then placed into bald areas where they grow

NEW SKIN REJUVENATION THERAPIES

TACKLE THE WAR ON WRINKLES

In the war against aging and facial lines, more and more people are turning to cosmetic surgery. A popular treatment for the signs of aging is **Dynamic Acid Peel**. This technique deep chemical peels the skin's outer layer, which has a greater capacity to heal and regenerate. It removes the layers of dead skin causing the deepening of wrinkles and restores a youthful skin. The effect is healthy, plump and lighter skin.

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Before
After laser treatment

With proper skin care, the effects can last for years. Before proceeding with any treatment, Dr. Nadel discusses with each patient detailed expectations from the various types of procedures available. All procedures are performed in an outpatient basis in the comfort of an office setting at The Centre for Skin Rejuvenation.

For further information or a consultation contact The Centre for Skin Rejuvenation located in The Court at the Centenary Health Centre, 2865 Eglinton Rd., Suite 401, Scarborough, Ontario M1E 6G9 (416) 292-5622 or 1-800-406-6643

Pope's winning smile is the work of Dr. Edward Phillips, a Toronto dentist whose art is a quest for the perfect smile. In the end, it's a quest for elegance. Dr. Phillips has become an "estheticist" of the smile, especially when he sees the difference it can make to people's lives and self-esteem.

A smile says Dr. Phillips is a doctor and an estheticist. The "perfect smile" is one in which the upper edge of the teeth follow the upper curve of the lower lip line. It is also defined by measurements and proportions in relation to the other facial features.

Most often the type of look that esthetic dentists seek for is not the Hollywood smile of gleaming white pearly teeth, but rather a full natural smile that is easy to achieve without controversial treatments in business suits. Dr. Phillips' three individuals provide a real look at an improved smile to complement their business man's and woman's and to achieve corporate success where every person deserves "to be successful you must look successful."

An initial half hour consultation which costs \$25 and may be covered by many dental plans is done to



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Pope's winning smile is the result of ten porcelain veneers placed on his upper teeth.

*Peter Appleton, Ontario Dentist
Beverly L. Moore, D.D.S., D.M.Sc., D.M.C.*

identify the problems, determine what can be done and the how much before and after computer images

and models of the teeth might be made to show what the dental objectives would look like.

Dr. Phillips who lectures on cosmetic dentistry, says new techniques have changed the face of esthetic dentistry. "Now many simple defects or problems can be corrected without a tooth extraction or surgery that couldn't be done 10 years ago," notes Dr. Phillips, who gives patients talks and has appeared nationally on national television.

Esthetic dentistry can involve a number of procedures that vary in cost and complexity. A gingivoplasty (pulling back the gum) will "brighten" your teeth to give a full smile. Composite resin is porcelain veneers can be bonded to the teeth to correct shape, spacing and colour imperfections. Follow us, discover what your smile can be achieved.

For further information contact Dr. Edward Phillips at 700 University Avenue (University and College), Toronto, Ontario, M5G 1Z5 (416) 593-8111

COMPUTER DIGITIZING IN PLASTIC SURGERY

As they have in so many other areas, computers have begun to invade the world of Plastic Surgery. Dr. Tim Spornale, a Toronto Plastic Surgeon with an



Before



Computer simulation

interest in many high tech advances (including, for example, the new "Gripstake" laser) an exciting machine for facial rejuvenation. This computer imaging one of the most useful tools.

Over the past several decades the technical aspects of Plastic Surgery have become increasingly complex. Utilizing advanced com-

puter digitizing technology it is now possible to take this process and demonstrate it graphically on a computer screen. Traditionally performing an in depth consultation with a cosmetic surgery patient involved taking photographs, developing them and then drawing on them to aid in operative planning.

Using advanced computer technology Dr. Spornale can provide today's patient with a more extensive canvas before that thoroughly examines the patient's needs through computer simulation. Digitized images help the surgeon explain the operative steps involved, review the complexities of surgical enhancements and provide an operative template for the actual surgery. Together, the patient and surgeon sit down in front of a screen and can perform a digitized operation. "It's like being able to use an electronic scalpel," says Dr. Spornale. "My patients can describe how they'd like to look. I can describe how the surgery is performed and we can work on the

image together until everything is perfect." Said in conjunction with conventional surgical techniques, or with the latest techniques using lasers, the computer provides a useful tool for making the procedures more precise and safe.

Dr. Spornale describes the digital imaging as not much like real surgery. "Going through the process with a surgeon like this does however give prospective patients a greater understanding of what is involved and increased confidence that their surgeon knows what they desire."

The result? Both patient and surgeon can approach the resulting procedure with more confidence and enjoyment.

For more information or a consultation contact Dr. Tim Spornale at Plasticus Aesthetic Limited, Located at 2020 Lawrence Avenue East, Suite 907, Scarborough, Ontario (416) 436-1716

BOOKS

A haven for evil

A war criminal eludes justice in a taut thriller

THE STATEMENT
By Bruce Moore
(Knopf, 227 pages, \$29.95)

A French war criminal, a megalomaniac, a Caribbean leader, an Irish hotel manager, a Montreal reporter, a California doctor and a missionary in 17th-century New France. These fictional characters would seem to have little in common beyond the fact that they share the same creator: Irish-born novelist Bruce Moore. Yet through them, the 74-year-old writer has explored remarkably consistent themes throughout his 40-year literary career. Whether he is describing the bleak existence of an impoverished Belfast speaker (The Lonely Passion of Judith Hearne) or the deaths of an Eastern European cardinal caught between his Soviet masters and the reluctant dracophiles of his own flock (The Colours of Blood), Moore has always concerned himself with the individual as a moment of crisis, the

point where a life takes an irreversible turn. His stories may take the form of a political thriller, a crime of age tale or a gothic drama but, at their core, they are tales of spiritual struggle, cerebral effluence wrapped up in page-turning prose. In The Statement, the author's 10th novel, the pursuit of a war criminal reveals layers of guilt and complexity throughout contemporary French society. And the not doing around the former Nazi collaborator, Moore's spare, polished style creates a relentless suspense.

In Dublin fashion, The Statement opens with an assassination attempt. The seventieth birthday of Pierre Bressard has just passed more than 40 years on the run. During the Second World War, he

was a chief in the service, the brutal, anti-Semitic milieu of Franco's Vichy government, which conspired with the Nazis. Sentenced to death for treason after the war, he was caught and jailed by Paris police. But a corrupt commissioner quietly allowed Bressard to escape after he informed on some of his friends—and revealed that he had offered counsel on various high-ranking police officials. Since then, he has lived a clandestine existence, sheltered at various mountains

and financially supported by shadowy religious and secular groups. But when a listless anti-Semitic Bressard on a lonely road in the south of France, he discovers that he has new partners. A renegade Jewish group—acting in a commercial "94 years of delays, legal provocations, and the complicity of the Catholic Church in hiding Bressard from justice"—is apparently seeking to avenge Bressard's murder of 14 Jews decades earlier.

Moore does a superb job of using the thriller genre to expose the political rifts and moral quandaries of postwar France. As he gradually reveals the poisonous workings of Bressard's mind, he also shows how each evil continues to infect the body politic years



Moore's moral ponderings

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BOOKS

lence. Some of Branson's highly placed protectors are merely trying to save their own skins, knowing that to bring Branson to trial would mean their own exposure. Others are naive or wildly blind believers, like Mary Le Moine, who insists that Branson is innocent of the murders, and who wants "to put these old accusations and cases for vengeance behind us," as he tells the investigating gentleman, Col. Ross.

Roux concludes that Le Moine has allowed himself to be deceived by Branson's cloak of piety. The colonel knows instinctively that the cleric is nostalgic for the so-called true France—white, Catholic and conservative. Le Moine maintains that Marshal Pétain's fascist regime was the only alternative to a resistance movement "led by criminals whose aim was to deliver our country into the hands of Stalin." Behind that argument, Roux understands, is Le Moine's unspoken belief that communism is a Jewish conspiracy.

Not everyone in the church ranks of as badly as Le Moine. A liberal cardinal has established a committee of independent historians to examine church involvement in Branson's case, and he has warned others not to offer shelter to the old man. Yet, even that move is smothered by a desire to maintain the church's image in the face of increasing media scrutiny of the Branson affair.

Moore, a lapsed Catholic, has often been compared to the late Graham Greene for his preoccupation with matters of religious faith and for the purity of his style. On his, Greene once described Moore as like "a worker being new-fangled," a line that Moore—who has lived in Mexico, Calif., for 30 years but retains his Canadian citizenship—says he has heard once too often.) Like Greene, Moore often draws inspiration from true-life events. The *Statement* contains echoes of the 1994 trial of French war criminal Paul Touvier, with its revelations of complicity on the part of the government and some Catholic clerics. And Moore's 1989 novel, *No Other Life*, about a military priest elected to the primacy of an impoverished Caribbean island and then deposed by a murder-was military junta, was released as ousted president Jean-Bertrand Aristide was campaigning to return to Haiti. But as Moore's literary awards attest, those events are mere starting points. His achievement lies in his ability, evident since his astonishing debut with *Judith Heron* in 1955, to plumb the psychological depths of his characters while retaining their firmly in a wholly convincing social setting.

The *Statement* may not be Moore's strongest book: its quick, deft strokes and snapshots portraying often leave far more lingering for more fully developed scenes and characters. But better a slim Moore novel than the bloated polemic that crawls back to shore shelves. In the case of this literary master, less is Moore.

DEANE TURKIE

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Urban cowboys and rural rituals

BY ALLAN FOTHERINGHAM

One of the most myths that Canadians just to mention, foregoes bold about Canada is that it is a rural nation. Small towns, wheat fields, all that. Not to mention the concept the rest of the world has of igloos and lone Mounties riding in the Rockies.

In truth, Canada is a more urban nation than the United States. More than 50 per cent of Canadians live in metropolitan areas with a population of more than one million souls—Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver. Only about 16 per cent of Americans live in similar settings.

There is a fallacy from this dreadful reality, the truth that we don't like to acknowledge. Many everybody wants to cherish and retain that small-town image, that nostalgic past about corn cobs and turning over the eubank at Halloween and the corner store that sold licorice. Every small town left still holds—especially at harvest time—a celebration of the past that no longer exists. There are fiddle contests, piñatas, cornucopias, the shaggy apples, the largest saffron.

Smaller towns from the city, designer centres, armadillo cowboy boots and silver-plated bells, drive out from the city to take four-wheel-drive vehicles and attempt to show their forest children how dandy used to live. It is a Canadian ritual. It is what keeps the myth alive.

And so this brings us to the Budweiser Festival. It is held in Kitchburg, a little town no larger than Toronto. The main street is lined with a half a kilometre of tents from Denver, Boulder, Fort Collins, all gathered and fresh girls for sale. All the city folk stroll the shops with the local children, looking for bargains, buying fresh honey and jam—and just they don't live here.

The Budweiser Festival has been going for 20 years. The highlight is the Budweiser Concert. It is an extravaganza of the usual lullabying war-beeping brass band glazes that the frontiersmen have almost succeeded in killing. The Budweiser people have a better idea. They laugh it to death. Each contestant



must hammer nails. Each contestant must saw a log. A potential Budweiser Queen must demonstrate her log-slicing ability. The main log-pieces are placed in the "topsy" category, are most like open in Air Canada crackers packed—something that most Budweiser crackers must take 20 minutes to do—cut the crackers and then slide. To finish off, the most milk cows.

This is serious business. The winner is to get 1,000 crackers. Second place is 800, third place 600 and fourth 500. To show how serious, a National Canadian Cracker is the more. A tall man is dressed in a turn-of-the-century outfit, complete with top hat, that looks like something out of *The Last Days of Pompeii*. He is named Joe lives in Kitchburg. Three judges are appointed from side, to complete a panel that includes the mayor of Kitchburg, wearing her silk festival dress and bonnet.

There are some 30 Budweiser Queen contestants. We arrive in four fashions. These

is a Blackberry Flies Isolate, "Mark Twain" with her grandson Freddie. There is Irish lass Kate, in checked-green frock and boots. There is Sherona the Sheep Stealer, an apparent older woman who has her eyes on the \$1,000.

Keeping count over our judgments in the six categories is last year's Budweiser Queen. We are instructed to give one point to the winner in each endeavor, two points to the second place and so. The one with the lowest total will be the winner.

The contest begins. Women should never be allowed close to hammers and nails. It is not a pretty sight. They should have to bring on a respirator for Elizabeth after the log sawing. The female, some decades beyond her young counterpart, is all over the stage like a frisky Groucho Marx, cheering every one on, mostly herself. The National Canadian Cracker leads everyone in singing *America*. The packed stands, sitting in the autumn sun, live it all.

There are parades flying all over the stage. Mark Twain is clearly the pick of the line, holding her own hand-lettered signs to induce the crowd to help her sell us—3000 OZ—white loops. Sherona, born a hater for possibly just an (awful) outcasted judge. Beside the cow arrives as the climax, colder overdriving. The First Four seasons and yolk and puff and pour the poor beast—used to a can chine—never accustomed to such mercenary auctions. Sherona has high hope. Irish Kate is pushing Mark Twain as the class of the act.

As the backup band builds the excitement and the milk is measured, we are asked for toads. Last year's faithful Budweiser Queen rolls down, adds their and presents them to the proud National Canadian Cracker. The winner Sherona the Sheep Stealer! She grabs the \$1,000 and goes ballistic. Mark Twain's face tells a lot. I look suspiciously at my fellow judges. They had no taste at all. As well, one notes, she knows the soul of Budweiser. Two minutes later, there is great conversation at the microphone between the National Canadian Cracker and the 1994 Budweiser Queen. Somehow they have to on the highest total as the winner—not the lowest. The cheque is unrolled, before the astonished audience, from the sweating hands of the Sheep Stealer and returned to its deserving owner, the selfish Mark Twain. "Those of us that sit, unaware of the ways of the firm where no one can count, only ask the National Canadian Cracker: 'Have you ever been in a show?'"

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